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# The Daily Colonist.

HALL & WALKER

AGENTS

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VOL. XCIV. NO. 65 VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

NOUVEL ART

The beautiful opalescent effect of the NEW FRENCH ART ENAMEL JEWELRY has caused quite a sensation amongst the critical judges of Art Jewels. Many of our visiting friends recently returned from Paris, have expressed surprise at finding in our show rooms such a varied stock of these ornaments almost simultaneously with their issue in Europe; they are also astonished at the reasonable prices, due to our rule of giving our customers the full benefit of the large saving in duty. It will repay you to call and examine our large assortment of Brooch and Pendants combined, Stick pins, Necklets, etc., in this delightful ware.

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"NO WEEVILS NO NASTY HUSKS"

## Big Deal in Coal Lands

### Local Syndicate Disposes of Interests on Queen Charlotte Islands.

### W. F. Borland Representing Eastern Capitalists Secures Northern Properties.

### He Plans to Inaugurate Big Industrial Enterprise in the Near Future.

A VERY large and important coal lands deal was concluded yesterday in respect to property recently surveyed and prospected on Graham island, of the Queen Charlotte group, between W. F. Borland and the local syndicate which for many years held the interests concerned. The property consists of some thirty thousand acres on Graham island, which has long been recognized as a rich coal bearing district. The sum involved is said to be about $700,000.

Mr. Borland proceeds east immediately to confer with his colleagues on the subject of his recent acquirement, but it is improbable that work upon the property will actually commence until the spring of next year. He asserts that the highly colored reports of alleged oil bearing resources of the island are purely mythical, and that it is coal and coal alone that is in view in connection with the present purchase. Portions of the land are heavily timbered and will be utilized for the purposes of those concerned, but are not in extent sufficient to form any appreciable factor from a commercial point of view.

The nature, extent and speed of development will, in Mr. Borland's estimation, largely depend upon the assistance and support accorded by the government in founding the large industry that they hope to establish there. The direction that in his opinion government action should take is in the matter of improvement, or rather establishment, of a safe harbor for the access of vessels of considerable tonnage, and it will also be necessary that a line of railway of some forty miles in extent should be constructed, in which regard also they will look for government aid. Mr. Borland has been engaged on the prospecting of Graham island since the early spring, when he proceeded thither with a fully equipped party of men for the purpose. He returned to Victoria about the 15th of the present month in company with Dr. R. W. Ells and Dr. H. S. Poole, who were engaged upon the official survey of the island of the Queen Charlotte group.

Victorians prominently interested in the syndicate which sold to Mr. Borland are Wm. Wilson, C. F. Todd, S. J. Pitts, Major John Nicholles and W. A. Robertson.

### EXTRADITION FOR FORGERY.

**New Yorker Arrested in Hamilton Will Be Sent Home for Trial.**

Washington, Aug. 25.—The state department has issued extradition papers for Walter D. Yaeger, who is wanted in New York city on a charge of forgery. Yaeger was last located in Toronto, but has been arrested in Hamilton, Ont. He will be brought to the United States.

### CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS.

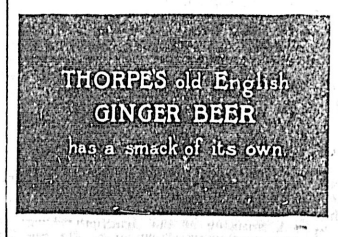
**Battalion Will Be Linked With Celebrated Imperial Regiments.**

London, Aug. 25.—With the approval of the King, the army council has sanctioned arrangements by which three battalions of Highlanders may be maintained in connection with the establishment of Canadian active militia, and will be directly allied with the Highland regiments of regular troops. The army battalions are Fifth Royal Scots, with headquarters at Montreal; the Forty-eighth Highlanders, Toronto; the Ninety-first Highlanders, Hamilton. These will be associated respectively with the Black Watch, the Gordon Highlanders and the Argyll-Sutherland Highlanders.

### BAGGAGE THIEVES CAUGHT.

**Simple and Effective Method Worked by Denver Couple for Years.**

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The Inter-Ocean today says: "The mysterious disappearance of hundreds of trunks and other baggage from railroad trains and stations in Chicago, St. Louis and Denver during the past two years has just been revealed through the arrest here of Roy Aldrich, alias Roy Espey, of California, and a woman giving the name of Daisy Dean and her home as Denver. They were arrested on a charge of stealing furs from a store in the Masonic temple. When their rooms were searched the police found a large number of trunks and a profusion of the most expensive clothing and toilet articles for men and women. The scheme was simple. They would take a trunk, satchel or suit case containing only a shirt or some other article of clothing and check it to some nearby point. After the trunk was placed in the baggage car the man or woman would go to the baggage agent, hand him half a dollar, show the check, and ask to be allowed to open the trunk or satchel in order to get out a clean shirt or some other article. In not a single case did the baggage master refuse the request. While ostensibly getting something out of one trunk to wear, the man or woman would exchange the check for their trunk for that on the best looking trunk in the car.




"Thorpe's old-fashioned English ginger beer is prepared from an original English receipt in the possession of the vendors from the finest Jamaica ginger, specially selected for them for the last fifteen years by a leading wholesale London firm."

### NEGRO CHURCH DYNAMITED.

**Race War in Indiana Results in a Serious Outrage.**

Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 25.—As the result of a race war at Carlisle, the negro Baptist church was destroyed today by dynamite which was placed under the altar. Bloodhounds have been put on the trail of the dynamiters. Threats are being made that if any arrests are made, every negro in the town will be driven out.

### THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

**President Varies Experiences by Trip to the Bottom of the Sea.**

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt late this afternoon went out on the submarine boat Plunger, remaining on the craft while she made several submersions, one of which lasted fifty minutes. The Plunger's manoeuvres were at the entrance to Oyster Bay on Long Island Sound, in about forty feet of water. When he returned to land President Roosevelt expressed himself as being much impressed with the Plunger's qualities.

### FRANCE READY TO STRIKE.

**Flying Column on Moroccan Frontier Prepared for Eventualities.**

Paris, Aug. 25.—General Llautry, commanding a flying column in Algeria, near the Moroccan frontier, after conferring with the ministry, is preparing for the eventual military movement along the frontier, if the Sultan should refuse the demands of the French government for the release of and redress for the arrest of the French-Algerian merchant, Bouzian. Considerable time is expected to be taken in forwarding the demands overland to Fez, so that the final arrangement of the military plans will not be determined for a week or ten days.

A despatch from Oran, Algiers, says that the Libertes, a newspaper of that place, declares that a flying column, comprising infantry, artillery and cavalry, is ready to occupy the Moroccan garrison town of Saiba in the event of the Sultan's non-compliance with the French demands.

## Better Outlook At Nanaimo

### Strike Situation Has Now Assumed a More Hopeful Aspect.

### Conference Between Miners and Manager May End the Trouble.

NANAIMO, Aug. 25.—The strike situation here took a most hopeful turn today. At yesterday's meeting of the United Mine Workers a committee consisting of Joseph Hardy, Richard Booth, John W. Graham and George B. Johnson, were appointed and this morning waited on Superintendent Stockett. The miners were cordially received and a conference lasting three hours was held. What was said and done cannot yet be learned, but after the meeting the committee left, and are reporting the result to the executive.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite also had an interview with Mr. Stockett this forenoon and in the afternoon met the executive of the Mine Workers. At this meeting Mr. Hawthornthwaite laid before them a proposal for a conference between the men and the company and a member of the provincial government, and the executive promised to consider the matter fully and reply through their secretary. Now that the ice is broken and the men and the management have once more been put in touch, there is a general feeling that the result will end the deadlock and bring about the early re-opening of the mines.

Interviewed tonight in reference to the results of today's conference, Mr. Stockett stated that he was well pleased with the friendly spirit shown by the committee, and was sure that if the same feeling continues, final settlement of the difficulties would only be a question of a few days.

### DIRECTORS ASK INVESTIGATION.

**Officials of Equitable Join Authorities in Request for Enquiry.**

New York, Aug. 25.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society today joined with the state of New York in asking for a full investigation in court of directors and officers and their alleged wrong doings in managing the moneys of the society. The document which announced this determination was the answer of the forty-nine Equitable directors to charges made against them in connection with a suit brought against the Equitable Life Assurance society by the people of the state of New York.

### CURZON AND KITCHENER.

**Strongly Worded Protest and Reply Adds Bitterness to Quarrel.**

Simla, British India, Aug. 25.—The publication of a strongly-worded protest by Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, against the alleged misrepresentations of his views by Lord Curzon to the home government, and a detailed reply by the viceroy, maintaining the accuracy of his statements and reiterating that Lord Kitchener's reorganization scheme would concentrate all the power at army headquarters, has created a fresh sensation and still further embittered the feeling between the two opposing factions.

### EXCLUDE JAPANESE COOLIES.

**Foresters of America Discuss Resolution From California.**

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Foresters of America, in biennial convention, today unanimously passed a resolution favoring the exclusion of Japanese from the United States along the same lines as the present Chinese exclusion. The resolution was introduced by Senator Wolfe of California. Senator Wolfe is president of the California senate and introduced the resolution at the request of the California Japanese Exclusion society. Senator Wolfe explained that the resolution was only against the Japanese coolie and lower element, which, he said, is as detrimental as the Chinese coolie immigrant. They have even gone into the contracting business in California, he said, and cited an instance where a Japanese contractor built a house for $4,500, while an American could not do it for less than $6,500.

## Hoping For Compromise

### Russians Expectantly Await an Offer of Substitute For Indemnity.

### Proposal to Purchase Part of Sakhalien Could Be Arranged.

### No Uneasiness Manifest as to Outcome of the Peace Negotiations.

**St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—(2:20 a. m.)—According to information coming from a member of the imperial family, the Associated Press learns that a despatch was sent to M. Witte yesterday which is considered at Peterhof as offering a decided hope of peace. The Slovo correspondent, reporting the arrival of an "eagerly expected despatch," quotes M. Witte as saying that his endeavor to influence St. Petersburg was made successful. The correspondent adds that there is ground for hope, as an agreement in principle has been drafted and the question now hinges on the amount of the sum.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—(2 a. m.)—Everybody in St. Petersburg is awaiting the developments of today and hoping that a compromise is being effected, the most likely basis of which it is believed would be no indemnity, but a payment for Sakhalien to be left for future adjustment. In fact, it was asserted yesterday in a well-informed quarter that this was the only possible basis for a compromise.

The belief is expressed in some quarters that there would be no session at Portsmouth today, and the Associated Press is informed on excellent authority that a further adjournment is a most hopeful sign, as it would prove that serious efforts looking to a compromise were continuing.

Up to 8 o'clock last evening Ambassador Meyer had received no message from Washington. The idea that President Roosevelt might again communicate with the Emperor through the American ambassador finds credence in certain official quarters. The exchange of telegrams between Portsmouth and the foreign office continues, but the nature of these despatches is a

**Most Carefully Guarded Secret**

It can be asserted, however, that any suggestion to Russia that she accepts the terms relating to the paying of indemnity would be unwelcome. On that point Russia has said her last word, but a sincere desire for peace leaves her open for the suggestion of a compromise not attended by the payment of indemnity.

Such a suggestion, and even a peace settlement along such lines, is now expected. Russia is showing no uneasiness regarding the outcome of the negotiations.

Behind Russia's refusal to pay an indemnity there is not only the determination not to do an undignified thing which is without precedent in Russian history, but the belief that the payment of an indemnity would permit Japan soon to assume the aggressive again. The Russian government must colonize Siberia, and in the meantime Russia's influences in the Pacific must expand. She wants to be rid for as long a time as possible of Japanese aggression, which indemnity would make possible.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—The peace conference seems to be headed straight for the rocks. Despite the fact that every question of principle involved in the quarrel between the two countries has been settled in favor of the victors, and in reality "only words and money" still separate them, the negotiations seem on the verge of a final rupture.

The air was filled tonight with gloomy forebodings. In the most positive fashion it is declared that no new instructions have reached M. Witte up to this evening which would permit him to entertain the consideration of the compromise propositions submitted by Baron Komura on Wednesday; and therefore unless Japan has a new proposal to make tomorrow, all that seems to remain for the plenipotentiaries is to meet, sign a declaration that the conference has completed its labors, shake hands and part as enemies.

But there are still unknown factors which in a twinkling might change the situation. The result of President

**Roosevelt's Second Appeal**

directly to Emperor Nicholas has not transpired, and the result of the pressure on Japan to alter the form of her proposal by the elimination of the purchase price of the northern half of Sakhalien is not known. But the indications on both scores are not reassuring. The press despatches from Tokio and St. Petersburg indicate an intransigent attitude on the part of both governments.

Yet both are anxious for peace, and only "words and money" bar their paths. The probability is it is not a matter of more than $200,000,000, yet the Japanese cling doggedly to their demands. The people at home insist upon it.

The peace situation now awaits the result of the pour parlers known to be in progress between President Roosevelt and Emperor Nicholas, and believed to be also going on between the head of the United States government and Tokio. M. Witte makes no concealment of the fact that for the present his task is ended. He has gone as far as he can without his Emperor's consent.

There is no additional light to show exactly what the President is doing. Should no result be achieved or no final instructions be received today or tomorrow morning, pretext will be found tomorrow for the adjournment of the conference until Monday or Tuesday. The comedy of the meeting will be enacted and postponement arranged to give the men in whose hands lies the fate of the negotiations time to make up their minds.

Whether the conference results in a treaty or not it will have been productive of great good, leaving only

(Continued on Page Two.)

### ANOTHER MOVE IN WATER WORKS SCHEME

**Out of the maze of suggestions for improving the water works system of the city of Victoria has at last come a proposal for the council to take immediate action towards the desired end, it being ascertained yesterday that a petition is being circulated praying the city council to introduce a by-law to raise a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the purpose of enlarging the supply from Elk and Beaver Lakes.**

**This petition, which has already received a large number of signatures, is as follows:**

**"To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:**

**"Whereas the further improvement of the distribution of the water supply of the city has become a necessity and requires an expenditure largely in excess of the amount available from the current revenue for this purpose; and whereas any such improvement will in any event form part of the water works system, whatever system for increasing the city's water supply may ultimately be adopted:**

**"Therefore we, the undersigned, hereby petition your honorable body to submit to the electors qualified to vote thereon, for their assent, a by-law to raise, by way of a loan upon the credit of the city of Victoria, a sum not exceeding $150,000."**

## Victoria Becomes Better Known

### Local Merchant Discovered This on a Recent Trip to Europe.

### Interesting Interview With Angus Campbell Who Just Returned Home.

ANGUS CAMPBELL, of Campbell's Ladies' Outfitting Emporium, who recently returned from his regular purchasing tour in Europe, expects a big advancement for Victoria in the next few years. The people of Europe are at last beginning to realize where Victoria is. In former years very little had been heard of this city, but on this trip Mr. Campbell heard its praises sung on all sides.

In an interview with the Colonist yesterday Mr. Campbell said: "I look for a big increase in population in the next few years, as it is becoming widely known that Victoria has the most glorious climate in America. I found this impression not only in Europe and Eastern Canada, but right into the Northwest. People from Winnipeg and every portion of Manitoba, who have been in the habit of going east for their holidays, are now beginning to come west, and are returning with glowing accounts of the wonderful country."

Mr. Campbell visited London, Berlin and Paris, and reports business very good, the English firms having all they can do to fill orders; and the reports that the United States is taking all the trade from the old country is "all rot."

"This," said Mr. Campbell, "refers to dry goods, as I do not know anything about hardware, machinery, etc. In London everyone is enquiring not only about British Columbia, but about Victoria especially, and are anxious to learn more about the place."

Mr. Campbell is greatly taken with the arrangements which have been made in Berlin and Paris to entertain the visitors. The gardens and parks are nicely laid out and everything is arranged for the convenience of their patrons. Most of the gardens are of the "made-to-order" class. The parks have all nicely arranged benches so that one may sit down and not be attacked with rheumatism as the result of the dampness. Besides this they have small tables arranged so that one may obtain anything in the way of refreshments. In some of the parks large tents are pitched, so that in case of rain a shelter is close at hand.

The most noticeable thing, however, is the music. There is music galore and it always proves an attraction. Every first-class hotel has its own band, which delights large audiences daily. "One thing that is noticeable in Victoria," said Mr. Campbell, "is the lack of band concerts. The more music the better for the city, and too much cannot be had."

**Victoria Strictly Up to Date**

Reverting to the business part of his trip, Mr. Campbell said he has purchased far more this trip than on any previous occasion. "I may not be justified in my action," said he, "but I expect a big fall trade and intend to be ready for it. In my travels I noticed the quality of goods which are kept in stock. I say without fear of contradiction that the citizens of Victoria call for and are offered a better and more up-to-date class of goods than any city in Canada outside of Montreal and Toronto. These two cities are slightly ahead of Victoria, but not much. Mind you, I am not referring solely to my own goods, but to all the dry goods stores in general in this city.

"Another thing, we are better able to give you a first-class article than in other cities. This is explained by the fact that one or two of our leading dry goods merchants make regular trips to the old country to make purchases direct from the manufatcturers. This saves the middleman's expenses, and we are able to give you a good article for the same money as an inferior one which has been purchased through an agent.

"Take Vancouver, for instance; there is not a merchant in that city who makes a trip to Europe. They go to the east and the States; but they do not get the class of goods that you do in Victoria.

"The dealers in London and Europe are at last beginning to realize that Victoria must be a place of importance. In former years the majority of the manufacturers were of the opinion that when the goods reached New York or Montreal they had reached their destination. They have at last begun to get over that idea and also to realize that when a dealer from this city calls at their factory they want the best or nothing at

(Continued on Page Two.)

## The Day At Ottawa

### Unpleasant Incident Mars the Visit of British Sailors to Capital.

### The Allan Line Now Seek a Ten Years Atlantic Mail Contract.

### Sir F. Borden's Western Trip—Locomotives For the Intercolonial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—The bluejackets and marines of the second cruiser squadron spent the day in sight seeing. The naval tournament at Lansdowne Park tonight was witnessed by thousands. A small charge of admission was imposed, the proceeds going to the city hospital. Two or three aldermen, with the evident intention of currying favor with a certain section of the community, tried to get a meeting of the city council this afternoon to protest against the admission fee. The city fathers have no responsibility in connection with the bluejackets, as the government is paying the entire expense of the visit to the capital and the kickers are being laughed at for their pains.

The Allans, alarmed at the report that the Canadian Pacific may bid for the Atlantic contract next year, are seeking to secure a ten years' extension now so as to crowd out the C. P. R.. Some of the ministers favor the Allans, but the majority fear that public opinion would not stand such undue haste. The subject was considered in council today and postponed for some time. In official quarters the belief is expressed that a joint arrangement will be eventually proposed, a weekly service being provided by the Virginian and Victorian of the Allans and the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland, now being built for the C. P. R.

Sir F. Borden leaves for the Northwest next week to examine sites for the proposed depots for the increased permanent corps. He will then go out to the Pacific coast.

The minister of railways has received authority from his colleagues to purchase forty locomotives for freight and passenger purposes on the Intercolonial. Hon. Mr. Emerson says it is the intention to get them built in Canada.

It is announced that the government has practically decided that it cannot meet the objection of the C. P. R. with regard to the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Winnipeg that the new line will encroach on the former's territory.

T. G. Rothwell, law clerk of the interior department, has been appointed commissioner to investigate the claims made to lands in the townsite of Field, B. C.

Notwithstanding the absence of the maritime province riflemen, the number of competitors at the D. R. A. matches will not fall much below that of last year.

A party of mining experts will be sent to British Columbia to investigate the zinc industry.

Two important disputes between the Dominion government and the Province of Ontario will be fought out in the Exchequer court in the course of the next month. One relates to the action of the federal authority in reducing the interest paid on $1,900,000 of trust funds held by the Dominion for Ontario, from 5 to 4 per cent. on January 1st last. The second case involves a claim by the Dominion against Ontario to recover a portion of the yearly annuity paid to Indians and other disbursements. These payments were made to Indians residing in territory which was found to be vested on the province.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTRICIANS.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 25.—The international convention of municipal electricians adjourned today. New Haven was chosen as the next place of meeting. C. A. Cambridge, of Winnipeg, Man., was elected fourth vice-president.

### SIR THOMAS IS GAME.

London, Aug. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton, interviewed on his yacht Erin today, said: "I am quite as desirous as ever to go on with a fresh challenge for the America's cup, but it would be a futile one under the measurement rules of the New York Yacht Club."

### RUSSIANS' HARD FATE.

**Cretan Revolutionaries Repulse the Czar's Soldiery.**

Canea, Island of Crete, Aug. 25.—Fighting has taken place in the Retimo district between Russian troops and revolutionaries. The Russians were repulsed near Atsipopulis, losing 20 gendarmes. The revolutionaries afterwards running short of ammunition, retired to Retimo, where they joined another band. Their loss was six killed.

### AMERICANS IN RUSSIA.

**Emperor Discusses Industrial Affairs With New Yorker.**

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—Cornelius A. Flint, of New York, was today presented to the Emperor at Peterhof, and discussed with him the industrial conditions of Russia, with reference to Americans becoming interested in industrial projects in this country. The presentation was arranged by Ambassador Meyer, at the suggestion of Finance Minister Kokovsoff, who wishes to foster the investment of American capital.

British, French and German commercial interests here lately have been active in their efforts to secure a footing in the empire; but the position accorded M. Witte in the United States, together with Russian appreciation, official and otherwise, of President Roosevelt's part in bringing about the peace negotiations has caused an improvement in the Russian feeling towards America, which bids fair to stimulate industrial enterprises in which Americans are associated with Russians. It is recognized here that the primary conditions of industrial development in Russia are similar to those prevailing in America thirty years ago, and that the methods by which the United States advanced industrially and commercially are the best methods and would apply to similar conditions in this country, the natural undeveloped resources of which are even greater than those of America and present an attractive opening for American capital. Mr. Flint will return to America on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails on August 30.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE GORGE PARK

This Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Concert Sunday, 27th inst. at 3 p.m.

GERMAN CRUISER "FALKE"

is in dry dock at Esquimalt. Take the Esquimalt cars, leaving corner Yates and Government Streets on the hour and every 20 minutes.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., Ltd., 35 Yates St



Ring up

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We will paint Your house And help your Pocket

Our Monthly Instalment Plan Does that

CALL AND TALK IT OVER.

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40 and 78 Fort Street


## News Notes of The Dominion

### Prince Louis of Battenburg Expresses Pleasure at Reception in Canada.

### Late Senator Wark's Funeral—Infant's Murderer Condemned to Death.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Prince Louis of Battenburg with his suite arrived in Toronto this morning. There was no public reception. The prince spoke to a few newspaper men who were present on his arrival and expressed delight at his reception in Canada. He will be at the fair grounds Monday and Tuesday.

**Judge Elliott Dead**

London, Aug. 25.—Judge William Elliott, for many years senior judge of the county of Middlesex, died last night after a long illness. He retired from the bench two years ago after having served nearly fifty years.

**Dragged to Death**

Hamilton, Aug. 25.—Roy Jackson, 10 years old, who lived near Brockton, was killed yesterday. He was leading a horse in a pasture field when the animal broke away. The rope caught the lad's leg and he was dragged quite a distance, receiving injuries which caused his death.

**Canadian Medical Association**

Halifax, Aug. 25.—The Canadian Medical Association concluded its annual convention here yesterday after electing officers for the next year and deciding upon Toronto as the next meeting place. The next meeting will be held at the same time as that of the British Medical Association. Dr. Alex. McPhedran of Toronto was elected president; R. Ellicott, of Toronto, general secretary; Dr. H. B. Small, treasurer. Dr. R. B. McKechnie, of Vancouver, was elected vice-president for British Columbia and Dr. Sutherland, of Revelstoke, secretary for that province.

**Guilty of Murder**

Mary Hope Young was yesterday found guilty of the murder of May Ward and sentenced to be hanged on December 20th. May Ward was a 6-year-old daughter of a sister of Mary Hope Young, who died in Boston a couple of years ago. The child was found dead in the woods a mile back from the settlement of Plymton, Digby county, on Sunday afternoon, June 18th. Across the mouth and nose was a large burdock leaf, and over it the child's hood had been tightly drawn, and around and around was tied a quantity of rope yarn. Suffocation must have followed quickly, and the facts indicated that the child had been dead before being placed in a slight depression in the ground. Elma Young, a baby of Mary Hope Young, was also found in the woods the same afternoon, lying on the face, and stuffed in the mouth was the child's hood, which had been tied across the face, but the child in an effort to free itself had worked the hood loose, and its life was saved.

**Senator Wark's Funeral**

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 24.—The funeral of the late Senator Wark took place from his residence this afternoon, and although without show of any kind, was one of the largest funerals seen here for a long time, being attended by men prominent in the affairs of Canada, as well as by many intimate friends of the venerable legislator.

**Western Wheat Fields**

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—Winnipeg grain dealers and members who returned here this evening from western wheat fields estimate that the crop of Manitoba and the Territories this year will aggregate 90,285,000 bushels. This is the result of a poll taken on the train when nearing Winnipeg. They pronounced the fields in splendid condition and harvesting becoming general. Men are urgently needed in many districts.

McDonald Macmillan Co., of Westbourne, Man., a purely Canadian firm, has been granted the contract to build the Grand Trunk Pacific from Portage la Prairie to Touchwood Hills, N. W. T., a distance of 275 miles.


A COMPLETE CURE.

Made of purified, odorless and tasteless petroleum, the purest of glycerine and hypophosphites, Angier's Emulsion quickly cures the cough, strengthens the throat and lungs, assists digestion, calms the stomach and effects a complete cure of all the symptoms. Distinctly specify "Angier's" Emulsion when buying.


## Hoping For Compromise

(Continued from Page 1.)

the question of money between the belligerents, a question which could be solved at any time. It is for the reason that the issue has narrowed down simply to

**A Question of Money**

that the optimists persist in believing that the conference will not fail. They argue that the proposition that the cost of continuing the war to both countries would soon more than cover the amount in dispute, is so palpable that it cannot prove an eventual bar. Better, they argue, for Japan, with the principles settled in her favor, to forego the money payment than to prolong the war indefinitely, at the cost of many millions, with no absolute certainty of receiving any money at the end, no matter how successful her arms might be.

A prominent personage connected with one of the missions said this morning: "The real issue is too small to prevent an accord. I believe there will be a treaty. Both countries want peace, and with only the question of money between, it is impossible to believe they will not realize the profit to both in a compromise which will end the war. Should the plenipotentiaries actually separate at Portsmouth, I shall not abandon hope until the plenipotentiaries have actually left the country, the Russians from New York and the Japanese from San Francisco, shall I believe this now utterly senseless war shall go on."

**Envoys Await Developments**

Baron de Rosen, who spent last night at Magnolia, returned to Portsmouth this morning. M. Witte was busy with his correspondence early in the day, and Mr. Takahira, who did not go to Manchester with Baron Komura, also kept closely in his apartments. It is presumed he remained behind to be accessible for communication with Mr. Roosevelt in case of necessity.

The Russians continue to express their surprise at the support given the Japanese cause in America. They contend from the standpoint of international politics that Japan's influence in the Pacific continues a great danger to American commercial and trade development westward.

"America," said a prominent Russian personage, "is making the same mistake."

Mr. Briandehaninoff, the correspondent of the St. Petersburg Slovo, in his cablegram to his paper today dwelt upon the reported role played by Emperor William. He wrote: "There is a situation which has not appeared on the surface, but which nevertheless has played a big role. It is Emperor William. The deep impression produced by the meeting of the two sovereigns at Bjorke is known, and it is also known that Emperor William returned home enchanted. We have read about the efforts which are being made by the German press to prove the solidarity of the Kaiser with President Roosevelt's undertaking, but the Kaiser is thinking only of Germany. For the good of Germany it is necessary that Russia should be engaged in the Far East as long as possible, so as to be free to force France to join Germany and break with England. For this purpose it is necessary to defeat President Roosevelt's object in order that subsequently, when Russia is exhausted, Emperor William may become the mediator between her and Japan thus to isolate England by menacing France with a rupture of her alliance with Russia, all of which will conduce to the German hegemony of Continental Europe.

**"Luck in Battle"**

"And to accomplish all this, it is necessary to persuade Emperor Nicholas that he must not bow before the failures which have come, that all great nations have had to suffer such, and it is duty to give the armies of Linevitch a chance to turn the scale of war. There is luck in battle. Fortune has thus far been with the Japanese, but luck changes and will change. The Emperor, surrounded by the military party, cannot resist lending a favorable ear to such words, and that will make further concessions very difficult. All the forces working for peace should concentrate their efforts to demonstrate to Emperor Nicholas that the prolongation of the war cannot sensibly change the ultimate conditions of peace, and that it is time to cease working in the interests of the King of Prussia."

**Witte Says No Hope**

Portsmouth, Aug. 26.—(1:30 a. m.)—A long cipher message has just arrived from Oyster Bay for Assistant Secretary Peirce.

Shortly before midnight M. Witte gave absolutely no encouragement to the idea that there would be a change of heart at St. Petersburg. Unless Tokio was ready to recede further he expressed the opinion that all was over.

This would seem to indicate that the President's second effort had failed at St. Petersburg. What, if anything, he has been able to do at Tokio through his interview with Baron Kaneko this afternoon still remains a mystery. That the last word has not come from Tokio and that Baron Komura may still appear in a conciliatory role may possibly inferred from the following fact: The time for the sitting of the conference tomorrow was not set when the adjournment was taken on Wednesday. Tonight M. Witte through his secretary notified the Japanese mission that he was to meet it in the morning at 9:30. The Japanese, after consultation, demurred on the ground that the minutes of the last meeting was set for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Information received late today indicates that President Roosevelt's efforts are not exhausted and that he is still in communication with St. Petersburg and Tokio. Tomorrow's meeting consequently is not likely to prove decisive. It will probably be perfunctory and some pretext found to adjourn over until Monday or Tuesday.


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## Arguing Law As to Perjury

### Mr. W. J. Taylor K. C. Continues His Address Before Mr. Justice Duff.

### Adjournment Taken Until Tuesday When Argument Will Be Resumed.

The extradition proceedings were continued before Mr. Justice Duff yesterday, morning, afternoon and evening, when George D. Collins continued his appeal against the warrant of committal of Judge Lampman given a week ago. Mr. W. J. Taylor, K. C., for Collins continued his argument at every session, completing it in as far as the first phase was concerned during the afternoon, when his lordship suggested that the opposing counsel arrange a set of facts as to the law of California, to be placed before him while the argument continued upon that phase of the case. The counsel were unable to agree, however, as to the facts and an adjournment was found necessary to allow of the extended notes of the evidence of Assistant District Attorney Whiting, the expert for the prosecution, and of the accused, who was the expert for the defence as to the law of California, being placed before him. The case will be resumed on Tuesday, when Mr. Taylor's argument will be continued with reference to the law of California bearing upon the case.

In opening, Mr. Taylor said that his argument Wednesday had proceeded from the particular instance to the general principle. He would reverse that method and try it from the general principle to its application in the particular instance. His lordship approved of that plan. Continuing, counsel said that at the time of the treaty the laws in force in Great Britain and her various colonies were not uniform. Great Britain had penal laws operative only in England and each of the colinies had laws operative only in their respective territories. Each colony had autonomous powers of legislation with regard to criminal laws. America was composed of a number of states, each possessed of similar autonomous powers of legislation with regard to criminal laws. To obviate the necessity for a list of the acts amounting to crimes as recognised by each particular colony or state and which could not be altered afterward without violating the treaty general words were used in the treaty compact. Illustrations were given by Mr. Taylor of instances where oaths might be required by the laws of Canada in connection with customs and inland revenue and the administration of public works. That was the class of oath required by the law of Canada; another class of oaths might be required by the law of the various provinces as distinguished from an oath required by the Dominion. The criminal code gave an omnibus definition which included any oath whether required by a law of the Dominion or a law of the province. If one province required an oath in a given instance the taking of such an oath might be perjury in one province and not in another.

The treaty provided that fugitives should be extradited only after the production of such evidence as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive was found would justify his committal if the offence had been committed there. In line with this principle the parliament of Great Britain enacted that in the case of a fugitive found in the United Kingdom the evidence should be such as would justify his committal if the crime had been committed in England. Canada by statute had enacted it should be according to the laws of Canada as if the acts charged had been committed in Canada. The criminal laws of England and Canada differed. Canada might permit extradition in cases where England would not. Perjury afforded an example. Whether the false statement were material or not did not make any difference in Canada. It did in England, where the statement had to be material to the enquiry. Some of the states of America recognized certain acts as constituting perjury which other states did not. The treaty declared that the act of the fugitive should be judged by the laws of the place where the fugitive was found. If not a crime there of the character named in the extradition act, surrender should be refused. An alimony action was brought in California independently of divorce proceedings. The act complained of was an alleged false statement in an affidavit verifying a denial in a defence to that action. Such an act did not amount to perjury in British Columbia because the British Columbia law neither authorized nor required such an affidavit. It would have amounted to a purely voluntary oath and the criminal code declared that to constitute perjury an affidavit must be authorized and required by law. The maker of such an affidavit might possibly be liable for another offence, but not perjury. Assuming that the law of California did require an affidavit in verification of pleadings in an action for alimony, that would not alter the British Columbia law applicable to a similar action. A similar affidavit in a similar action in British Columbia would not render the deponent liable to the penalties of perjury. Measure the accused's act by the law of British Columbia and it did not amount to perjury. That was the measure and the test to be applied to his act. The law of California was not an act of the accused. Neither an antecedent requirement nor a subsequent effect given to the act of the accused by the laws of California could make that act perjury in British Columbia as if it were committed there. In construing domestic laws foreign laws could not be imported. The California law was only admissible and only to be considered in this case for one purpose, and that was for the purpose of showing whether that act constituted the crime of perjury in California. The reason was that the act of the accused must constitute perjury according to the laws of both places before extradition could be had. To give any greater effect to California law in this instance would be to allow a foreign state to control the interpretation and operation of Canadian law. The quality of the act of the accused was to be determined upon the supposition that it had been committed here, and if as thus tested would not be perjury, then extradition was prohibited.

The counsel went on to instance a case of burglary, which by the criminal code must be an entering of a dwelling house between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. If California law declared that the entering of a dwelling house at any hour of the day constituted the offence of burglary and a fugitive were found in British Columbia and charged with burglary committed in California, the evidence disclosing the entering as having occurred during the hours of the day, it would not amount to an extraditable crime. An essential element of the crime of burglary would be missing, inasmuch as the entry occurred in the daytime. Another illustration was given—a case of arson. Assuming that in order to constitute a case of arson in British Columbia a dwelling house must have been fired. A fugitive from California charged with arson arrested in British Columbia and extradition sought the courts could not lawfully extradite the fugitive if the evidence disclosed that an uninhabited building in California had been fired by the fugitive.

His lordship intimated that he agreed as to the effect of the law in the illustrations given.

It was further argued by Mr. Taylor that an act might well be perjury in one province in Canada and not in another owing to the fact that one province might require an oath and another not, in a given set of circumstances, it being the essence of perjury that the oath be one required or permitted by law. The fact that an affidavit were filed in a judicial proceeding did not necessarily make a false statement in the affidavit perjury for the obvious reason that if the oath were not authorized or required by law in the particular judicial proceeding it would be a voluntary and extra judicial oath upon which perjury could not be assigned.

This completed Mr. Taylor's argument as to the requirement of authorization under the laws of Canada of the affidavit because of which perjury was assigned, and an adjournment was taken until the evening, when it was expected he would continue his argument with reference to the application of California law to the case. An adjournment was taken, however, until Tuesday morning.

### NEWS REACHES ARMY.

#### Cession of Sakhalien and Indemnity Received at the Front.

Godziadani, Manchuria, Aug. 25.—Rumors that Russia will cede the island of Sakhalien and pay an indemnity to Japan have reached the army, and have produced an unfavorable impression. The Emperor's manifesto proclaiming a national assembly and the outlines of the institution also reached the front and were read with great interest by the army. Even the peace negotiations were forgotten for the time being, in the discussion of the project and its details.

### KAISER IS FOR PEACE.

#### German Charge d'Affaires Denies a Current Report.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 25.—When Baron Von Dom Bussche, the German charge d'affaires, was shown the reports emanating from Portsmouth to the effect that the German Emperor was using his influence against the acceptance by Russia of the Japanese terms, today, he said: "Such reports are contrary to the truth. The Emperor is strongly for peace, and is not interfering with President Roosevelt's peace efforts. Quite the contrary, he earnestly sympathizes with the President's endeavors."

### NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

#### Czar Explains Position of Negotiations to American Ambassador.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that Emperor Nicholas, while expressing to Ambassador Meyer his deep recognition of President Roosevelt's efforts, explained that Russia was unable to make further concessions. His majesty said that the payment of an indemnity would be contrary to the fundamental interests of the nation, while it would only further the ambition of the Japanese for fresh territorial conquests and involve the possibility of a recommencement of the war in the near future, with the balance of power in their favor instead of an equalized strength as at present. The desire of the Russians people for peace, the emperor told the ambassador, did not supersede the national interests.

### FRENCH BLAME GERMANY.

#### Emperor William Had Something to Do With Czar's Present Stand.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The authorities here are inclined to take the view that the influence of Germany has something to do with Russia's uncompromising attitude. Spencer F. Eddy, secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, arrived here today from the Russian capital and had a lengthy conference with Ambassador McCormick relative to the situation. Premier Rouvier is still in Paris, with his vacation in suspension, mainly because of the proposed military demonstration against Morocco. While continuing to exert its moral influence towards the success of the negotiations at Portsmouth, the government has thus far refrained from formal intervention. The bourse today was unsteady owing to conflicting reports from Portsmouth, but the Russian securities maintained their ground.


**Grandma Mott's Advice to Travelers.**

"You should not travel about the country this warm weather without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mrs. Kate Mott, of Fairfield, Iowa, or "Grandma Mott" as she is familiarly known. "One or two doses of this remedy will always cure the worst case of summer complaint. We keep it always at hand, in fact, we could not keep house without it." For sale by all druggists.


### PRO-RUSSIAN ARGUMENT.

#### Germans Satisfied That the Czar Has Bettered His Position.

Berlin, Aug. 25—There is no disposition today in responsible quarters to predict the result of the last effort for peace, but no one appears to be sanguine regarding the outcome. The feeling on the bourse was one of uncertainty, and a like feeling prevailed in the government offices here, which are better informed as to the attitude of Russia than concerning that of Japan.

Dominant feeling in the Russian court, as reported officially here, is that Russia is in a better position to go on with the war since she has heard Japan's terms than she was before, because the dissemination of these terms in Russia is having the effect of bringing most educated persons to the conviction that the war must be fought out, as the conditions are insupportable and because the return to Russia of half a million soldiers discontented with their treatment in the Far East and discouraged with the vain results of their efforts, and because the government would not be truthful to answer any of the statements they had made.

### FLOODS DROWN NINETEEN.

#### Cloudburst in Colorado Sweeps Many to Death.

Trinidad, Col., Aug. 25.—A telephone message from Hastings this afternoon stated that eighteen persons are known to be dead or missing as the result of last night's cloudburst in Rhode canyon. Six bodies have been recovered, among them being a woman with the body of a six months' old child clasped in her arms

Among the known dead are Harry O'Neil and Charles K. Jebolt, miners. Miss Fannie Floyd returned from Tobasco today. She had been visiting her brother there, and saw the flood come down the canyon. She says the inhabitants had absolutely no warning of their danger. She says from 25 to 30 families living in Arronya lost everything.

According to information received from Hastings early today, possibly 14 persons were drowned in the flood at Tobasco alone, sixteen miles north of Trinidad, yesterday evening. Seven houses occupied by Austrian and Italian laborers and their families were swept away. Tabasco and Berwin, coal mining camps, having together about 2,000 population, are located in Rhode canyon. Parties leaving Trinidad for the scene of the flood were unable to go through on account of washouts.


On August the 24th and 25th and September 16th and 17th the Northern Pacific Railway will sell round trip tickets to all transcontinental points at greatly reduced rates. For full information call at Northern Pacific ticket office, corner Government and Yates streets.



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## Victoria Becomes Better Known

(Continued from Page One.)

all. Victoria is all right, but it needs a little wakening up."

"That is what all the American tourists remark," ventured the reporter.

"Well, you can say for me," replied Mr. Campbell, "that I would not change right now for the best house in Seattle. You take any business house in any city of the United States the size of Victoria and they would be very glad to change places."

Mr. Campbell while on his trip purchased very extensively and the goods are already beginning to arrive.

## "Unterhaltung" To S.M.S. Falke

### Banquet and Ball Tendered to Visiting Man-of-Warsmen by German Colony.

### A. O. U. W. Was Scene of an Elaborate Entertainment Yesterday Evening.

The German colony last night made merry at A. O. U. W. hall, where a "feste" and ball was given to the officers and crew of S. M. S. Falke. The hall was lavishly decorated and four long tables were spread from a cross table at the head, all being decorated beautifully with flowers and vari-colored paper, as well as illuminated by a string of colored incandescent lights spread on the tables, which were well laden.

The local consul of Germany, Mr. Carl Lowenberg presided, taking his seat at the head of the table when over one hundred of the officers and men of the German cruiser, with white blouses and blue uniforms, marched into the hall to the tune of the "Fatherland." The German and British flags were conspicuous in the scheme of decoration and flowers were used lavishly.

Over three hundred guests sat down, the chairs being so arranged that the ladies were intermingled with the officers and men of the cruiser and guests. Capt. Behnke, who is in command of S. M. S. Falke, now in the drydock at Esquimalt, sat at the right of the chairman, and with him sat the Hon. Richard McBride, premier. To the left of the chairman was Commander Bendeman, navigating officer, and his worship Mayor Barnard.

In pursuance with the German custom the toasts were given during the progress of the banquet, for which a tempting array of viands was offered. The first toast was to the health of His Majesty the King and S. M. Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, which was drunk as the orchestra, led by Mr. Nagel, played the strains of "God Save the King." Following this the Germans rose to their feet and shouted the customary three "Hochs" for the Kaiser. The toast had been honored in good old German style and the banquet proceeded.

Mr. H. Behnsen made an interesting speech, speaking both in German and English, in proposing a toast to "The Country We Live in," to which Hon. Mr. McBride responded happily, speaking humorously of the visit of the German cruiser. He hoped the visitors would come again, soon and often and stay long.

His worship Mayor Barnard also made a humorous speech, speaking in response to a toast to the city of Victoria. He dealt mostly with the difficulties he had experienced when taking a Cook's tour in Germany because of his inability to "Sprechin Sie Deutsch." His remarks were received with much applause, as were those of the premier.

Mr. Nagel proposed the toast of the "Fatherland," to which Capt. Behnke replied. He spoke of his pleasure at seeing the handful of Germans in this far western part of the British empire arrange such a successful entertainment, in which the German element, not strong enough to band itself together in a club, was brought together so that the old ties could be renewed. He knew the people were, most of them, British subjects, but he felt they had still a warm spot in their hearts for the fatherland.

During the evening many songs of the fatherland, the words of which were printed upon programmes distributed to the guests, were sung by all present, to the accompaniment of the orchestra.

A horizontal bar drill was given by a band of sailors from the Falke and a merry evening was spent.

In the hall upstairs another orchestra played dance music, and despite the fact that the hall was so well filled the company enjoyed itself, dancing until an early hour.

### SPRECKLES LINER SEIZED.

#### Advices From Yokohama that the Ship Australia Is in Trouble.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The state department today received a cable despatch from Yokohama saying that the ship Australia, owned by Spreckles, had been seized. The despatch gives no details of which ship was seized or anything about the business in which it was engaged.

### A PLEASANT INCIDENT

#### Address Presented to Bishop Dart by Clergy of the Diocese.

A number of the Anglican clergy went over yesterday afternoon to the See House at New Westminster and presented His Lordship Bishop Dart with an address on the tenth anniversary of his episcopate, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. The address, which was on parchment, and was designed and handsomely illuminated in church colors with church symbols, by Mr. Thomas Allan of this city, was as follows:

To the Right Reverend John, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of New Westminster:

My Lord—We, the undersigned clergy of the diocese of New Westminster, respectfully present our congratulations to Your Lordship on the completion of the tenth year of your episcopate.

We record with satisfaction that the years have been marked by continuous church growth, as the following facts tend to show:

The division of the diocese of New Westminster, and the formation of the diocese of the Kootenay, with full synodical organization and the commencement of the endowment of the new see.

The increase in the number of clergy, for whereas in 1895 there were 19 clergy in the undivided diocese, in 1905 there are 46 in the two dioceses.

The erection of new churches, 33 having been built in the last ten years; 16 in the diocese of New Westminster, the remaining 17 in the diocese of Kootenay; besides mission churches for the Indian work, built by the Indians themselves.

The provision of parsonage houses, 15 such having been erected or purchased, eight being in the diocese of New Westminster, seven in that of Kootenay.

The establishment of diocesan clergy, widows' and orphans' and clergy superannuation funds.

The commencement of a mission to the Japanese in Vancouver.

The establishment, in conjunction with the diocese of Columbia, of a Coast mission to loggers and settlers and the provision of a mission boat.

The building of a Chinese mission house by a grant from the woman's auxiliary.

The founding of St. George's Indian Industrial School at Lytton by the New England company.

The appointment of an archdeacon for the Indian work.

The division of the diocese into rural deaneries.

The large increase in local contributions for missionary purposes.

The considerable increase in the number of self-supporting parishes in the two dioceses.

We are thankful also to record that mainly through the exertions of the English committee for the diocese, the full endowment of the see of New Westminster is at last almost in sight; and we trust that by the close of this year we may see its completion.

We pray that the blessing of Almighty God may continue to be upon your work for His Holy Church, and we beg to subscribe ourselves your most faithful servants in Christ.

The Bishop was quite taken by surprise but suitably acknowledged the address. He said that he greatly appreciated the address and the fact that it was signed by all the clergy of the diocese was especially pleasing. He had received many gifts of different kinds during his lifetime, but he should cherish this address from the clergy more than anything he had ever received. Whatever had been accomplished during the ten years was mainly due to the co-operation of his clergy, and he thanked them for having sympathetically helped him in so many ways and overlooked any imperfections in his work. The Bishop paid a tribute to Archdeacon Pentreath, saying that, as they all knew, he was greatly indebted to the Archdeacon of Columbia for his great assistance in the extension of church work in the diocese.

At the close, afternoon tea was served, and the clergy then bade farewell to the Bishop, who is leaving today for Quebec to attend the meeting of the synod, after which His Lordship and Mrs. Dart will visit England. En route East His Lordship will stop over at Windermere to hold a confirmation service.


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|---|---|---|
| 9:00 a. m., 2:00 a. m., 4:00 p.m. | .....Sunday..... | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m. | .....Monsday.... | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m. | .....Tueesday... | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m. |
| 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. | .....Wednsday.... | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m. | .....Thurday..... | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m. | .....Frirday.... | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m. |
| 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. | .....Satuday..... | 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m. |

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

### DIED

VON RHEIN—At the family residence, Esquimalt, on the 22nd inst., Mary, beloved wife of A. W. Von Rhein, aged 36 years, and a native of Moodyville.

The funeral will take place today at 2:30 p. m., from the new parlors of W. J. Hanna, Yates street.

Friends will please accept this intimation.


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# Schooner "North" Is Condemned

## With Her Boats Tackle Rigging Furniture Stores and Cargo

## And Declared Forfeited to His Majesty—Judgment of Mr. Justice Martin.

August 25, 1905.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Martin.)

The King, on the information of the Attorney-General for Canada, vs. the ship North—In the exchequer court of Canada (British Columbia admiralty district), today, Hon. Mr. Justice Martin delivered judgment as follows:

This case raises important questions relating to the fisheries of this province in general and to the extensive and valuable halibut banks of Vancouver Island in particular.

There is, and can be, from the evidence very little dispute about the facts, which are clear, and I find as follows: That on the morning of the 8th of July last, the foreign schooner North, alleged in its statement of defence to be "navigated according to the laws of the United States of America," was hove to and unlawfully engaged in halibut fishing in Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, within the three mile limit, having all its four fishing boats, dories, out for the purpose; that on observing the approach in obvious pursuit, within the three-mile limit and approximately four or five miles off, of the Canadian fisheries protection cruiser Kestrel, she picked up two of her dories and stood out to sea; that the Kestrel continued in pursuit at her highest speed in the attempt to intercept the North; that in the course of that pursuit the Kestrel observed another dory, close to, and pulling hard from, the land towards the schooner, which dory the Kestrel, after slightly deviating from her course, picked up and seized within the three-mile limit, and after fixing her position by cross-bearings, continued her pursuit of the North, which she overhauled in about 10 to 12 minutes and seized, with the two first mentioned dories, about 1¾ miles outside the three-mile limit. There were freshly caught halibut lying on the North's deck at the time of seizure, which in all the circumstances must be held to have been caught within the limit. There were also several tons of halibut in her hold, but it cannot be said where they were taken.

The schooner and the three dories were towed to Winter Harbor, Quatsino Sound, where the fourth dory was afterwards taken when it came in.

I may say that, quite apart from the admission of the master of the North of his knowledge of wrong doing, no difficulty is experienced here in regard to fixing the various positions in issue, as was the case in the King vs. the Kitty (1904), 34 S. C., 673, because they were exactly established by cross-bearings.

So far as the two dories, taken within the limit, and their tackle, gear and equipment are concerned, it was not argued that they were improperly seized, but as to the schooner and the other dories, it is contended on several grounds that the seizure cannot be justified.

The first is, that no seizure can be made on the high seas for an offence committed within the three-mile limit which is merely an infringement of municipal or local laws or regulations, and not a crime, in the proper sense of that word, in which case it is admitted a seizure may be made where the pursuit is continuous. Here the pursuit was begun within the three-mile limit, and was clearly continuous, which, in fact, was not, nor could not be, seriously disputed, for it would be as unreasonable to contend that its continuity was broken by stopping to pick up within the limit one of the best evidences of the commission of the offence as it would be in the case of a constable in pursuit of a thief stopping to pick up the stolen article which the pursued threw away in the course of his flight. Indeed, the inference is stronger and the act more advisable in the case of a poaching vessel with her boats out in the ordinary course of fishing operations, because the boats are manned by members of her crew who are a living and active part and parcel of her engaged in breaking the law—See on the wide meaning of "fishing" and "preparing to fish" the case of the Queen vs. the Frederick Gerring, Jr. (1896), 5 Ex., 164; 27 S. C., 271; the cases reported and cited in Stockton's Admiralty Digest (1894) on pp. 200 and 598-600; those on the Behring Sea Seal Fishery in this court; and on the same subject in the United States Court of Admiralty, the James G. Swan (1892), 50 Federal Reporter, 108; the Adriana (1899), 53 Federal Reporter, 126; and the Alexander (1894), 60 Federal Reporter, 914.

As regards the rights of merchant vessels in foreign ports, it was said in the leading case of R. vs. Anderson (1868), L. R. 1 C. C. C. 161 at 166, that "When vessels go into a foreign port they must respect the laws of that nation to which the port belongs," though they may be there still subject to the laws of their own country as though they were on the high seas—Ib. and R. vs. Carr (1882), 10 Q. B. D. 76; Marshall vs. Murgatroyd (1870), L. R. 6 Q. B., 31.

It has likewise been repeatedly laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, adopting the language of Chief Justice Marshall in the celebrated case of The Exchange (1812), 7 Cranch, 116, at 143, and was followed in United States vs. Dickelman (1875), 92 U. S. R., 520; and Wildenhu's Case (1886), 120 U. S. R., 1.

There is no case in the English or Canadian reports on this first point, but it has been dealt with by American courts. That of Church vs. Hubbart (1804), 2 Cranch, 187, is a case where an American ship was seized by the Portuguese government outside of the three-mile limit for a violation of the prohibition of the crown of Portugal against all trade by foreigners with its colonies, or hovering off their coasts for that purpose.

In Rose vs. Himely (1808), 4 Cranch, 240, the majority of the judges of the same court gave a decision which, it is true, cannot be reconciled with that just cited, but I draw attention to the fact that three of the judges, Livingstone, Cushing and Chase, JJ., did not express themselves on the present point, and Mr. Justice Johnson dissented. But the matter must, in my opinion, be considered as settled by the subsequent case of Hudson vs. Guestier (1810), 6 Cranch, 280, decided by the same court, wherein Rose vs. Himely is overruled, all the judges concurring, with the exception of Chief Justice Marshall, who gives an explanation (p. 285) of his misapprehension in regard to his former view being shared by certain of his colleagues. In that case it was held that a ship may be seized on the high seas for a breach of municipal regulations committed within the territorial jurisdiction.

In that case the capture was more than two leagues at sea, and the ship was condemned for trading to the revolted ports of the Island of Hispaniola contrary to the ordinances of France.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana in Cucullu vs. Louisiana Insurance Co. (1827), 16 American Decisions, 199, followed the principle laid down in Church vs. Hubbart, supra. And, a fortiori, the right would exist after the territorial waters had been actually entered and violated.

This view is, as would be expected, to be found in the text books on the subject. (See Woolsey on International Law, a writer of repute on the subject (6th Ed. 1898), p. 71, par. 58, and p. 365, par. 212; Taylor on Public International Law (1901) p. 307, par. 262; p. 310, par. 267; Hall's International Law, 4th Ed. pp. 213, 215, 263, 266; Phillimore's Commentaries on International Law (Am. Ed. 1854), vol. 1, p. 420).

The case of Church vs. Hubbart is referred to in the American note, but the editor does not seem to have been aware of the later and broader decision in Hudson vs. Guestier.

This distinction between seizures made upon the high seas, which are the exclusive property of no nation, and the general property of all nations, and seizures made within the territory of another state is, I find, illustrated in a striking manner by Lee on Captures in War (1803), 123.

Over the waters within the three-mile limit the chief heads of jurisdiction generally asserted by nations are four: (1) the prohibition of hostilities; (2) the enforcement of quarantine; (3) the prevention of smuggling and (4) the policing of fisheries; and this last, involving the assertion and protection of the exclusive right of its subjects to fish within said limit, is certainly not the least important duty of a state. So far as this continent is concerned it is of much consequence in view of the great value of the fisheries, and this "police jurisdiction" by the two nations chiefly concerned, Canada and the United States, has been acquiesced in for a long period, and is admitted, so it is unnecessary to discuss it. As regards the North Atlantic fishery, its history is given by Wharton in his International Law Digest (1886), vol. 3, par. 300-1; and see Hall's International Law, supra, 99 and 154, on British American fisheries generally. Though poaching of fisheries of a friendly nation is not essentially a crime, yet, as was said by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Queen vs. Frederick Gerring, jr., supra, it is a "nefarious business" and one which "so far as Canadian waters are concerned, has been prohibited and criminalized," and the cases hereinbefore cited show that the governments of Canada and the United States have endeavored rigidly to suppress the depredation of their waters by foreigners.

It follows from all the foregoing that the seizure herein was lawful. Such being the case it becomes unnecessary to consider the question of the alleged extent of Quatsino Sound from Cape Cook to Topknot Point, on the "headland to headland" theory, which raises a very involved question, which I see has been in recent years considered by the Supreme Court of Newfoundland in Rhodes vs. Fairweather (1888), 1 Newfoundland, Dec. 321; see also an appeal from that court on the same question in Direct U. S. Cable Co. vs. Anglo-American Teleg. Co. (1887), 2 A. C., 394; and Mowat vs. McFee (1880), 5 S. C. 60.

The remaining question is that the government of Canada, as a result of the Fisheries Case (1898), A. C. 700, is not vested with the authority to prevent any one from fishing, and has no status except for revenue purposes; in other words, that while it has the right to control it has not the right to absolutely prohibit foreign nations, and that it is the province of British Columbia and not Canada that has, if anyone has it, the right of property in the fish, and therefore the federal government has no police jurisdiction. In view of the long continued undisputed exercise of this right by the federal power, as shown by a perusal of the cases already cited, and others, such as The Grace (1894), 4 Ex., 283; and the Queen vs. The Henry L. Phillips (1895), Ib., 419; 25 S. C., 691, it would seem to be somewhat late to raise the point. Indeed it has been laid down in the former case, p. 288, as follows:

"Now it is also an axiom of international law that every state is entitled to declare that fishing on its coasts is an exclusive right of its own subjects, and therefore the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels is strictly within the powers of the parliament of Canada, and we must look to that statute for the express authority to protect the subjects in their fishing rights, and for the penalties incurred by any foreign vessel for infringing those rights."

And then follows the reference to the statute showing that it does in its first section provide for the issue of a license to a foreign ship, and the onus is upon such ship when fishing in our waters to prove its possession of a license—The Queen vs. The Henry L. Phillips, supra. Here there is no evidence of a license, nor of the nationality of the owners; all before the court on that point is that the vessel was navigated according to the laws of the United States. It was laid down in the Fisheries Case, 713, that

"It is impossible to exclude as not within this power (raising money) the provision imposing a tax by way of license as a condition of the right to fish. It is true that by virtue of s. 92 the provincial legislature may impose the obligation to obtain a license in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes; but this cannot, in their Lordships' opinion, derogate from the taxing power of the Dominion parliament to which they have already called attention."

And further:

"The enactment of fishing regulations and restrictions is within the exclusive competence of the Dominion legislature, and is not within the legislative powers of provincial legislatures."

While these rights are not proprietary, they are manifestly of such a nature that it is within the competence of the federal power to exercise the sovereign rights which have been delegated to it by the British North America Act, and protect, in the interest of the nation at large, those fisheries which it authorized to regulate and license. I can find nothing in the Fisheries Case which goes to support a contrary view.

The judgment of the court is that the schooner North, her boats, tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo are condemned and declared forfeited to His Majesty.

# Local News.

"Nemo" Approved.—Congratulations are being extended to the Brackman-Ker Milling Co. on the choice they made for their new cereal food, hitherto known as "The Nameless Food." "Nemo," the name selected, is so easy to pronounce and remember that many feel under a debt of gratitude in not having to remember some fantastical title raked up from the embers of the nearest dictionary. No one finds fault with this latest addition to the daily breakfast menu.

Held Return Dance.—A week ago yesterday the boys of the Oak Bay camp gave a most enjoyable dance, and last night the ladies of Oak Bay gave a return dance in honor of the campers. There was a good attendance, and with good music and excellent arrangements for the dance at Oak Bay camp, a pleasant evening was spent. The Japanese lanterns and the prettily decorated dancing platform built for the dance given a week before were again used last night.

To Visit Missions.—Rev. Dr. Campbell, accompanied by Rev. Dr. McKay, Toronto, secretary of foreign missions for the Canadian Presbyterian church, Mr. Hamilton Cassells, also of Toronto, and Rev. J. S. Henderson, of New Westminster, left by the Queen City for a tour of the west coast of Vancouver Island in the interests of the above mission. They expect to be gone about two weeks, and will visit Alberni, Ucluelet, Ahouset and other points where missionaries are stationed.

An Event for Granny.—Mrs. Parker, better known to a large number of Victorians as "Granny Parker," who for many years has been an inmate of the Aged and Infirm Women's Home, and who, although in her 98th year, never lets an occasion pass to gather in turn an honest penny, had an opportunity last week to have a little diversion and also to embrace "the main chance." A gentleman of this city wished the picture of an aged lady to use as an advertisement, and thought of the Aged Women's Home. Of course "Granny," the oldest one there, was ready to go to the photographer's, but must first know whether it was a lucrative proposition or not, and how many photos she would be able to secure for herself. Being satisfied on that score, she objected to wearing the head adornment that the gentleman wished, viz., a white cap with full border. After much persuasion she compromised by insisting that her own picture be first taken in her usual garb, after which she calmly posed with her full white cap frill and other adornments until the desired picture was secured. She then returned to the home, quite jubilant, telling her aged companions of her fine cab ride, how much money she had made and also all the fine photos she was to get later.

# Pleasing Function At Girls Central

## Presentation Yesterday of Governor-General's Medal and Certificates.

## Instructive Address by Lieut-Governor, Bishop Perrin and Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

A pretty and pleasing function took place yesterday at the Girls' Central school on the occasion of the presentation of the Governor-General's medal and certificates to the pupils. The exercises were held in the Pemberton gymnasium. The bronze medal is annually presented to the pupil making the highest marks in the entrance examination. This year the coveted prize was won by Miss Jean Robinson, who made an exceptionally good showing. There was a large number of parents and friends of the pupils present. When His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, entered the room, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bell, and Mr. Muskett, all present joined in singing the national anthem.

The exercises were opened with the Lord's Prayer, followed by a piano solo by Miss E. Perdue, which was very nicely rendered. The scholars next sang a school song entitled "The Golden Shore," after which Mrs. Trustee Jenkins presented the certificates of promotion to the girls passing from the intermediate to the senior grade. In presenting these certificates Mrs. Jenkins took occasion to congratulate the scholars on the success with which they had passed the examination, and also congratulated Miss Wilson and the teaching staff for the manner in which they had coached the girls in order that they should pass such a successful examination.

The scholars then contributed another selection entitled "Kentucky Babe."

### Address by Rev. W. L. Clay

Rev. W. Leslie Clay was then called on to deliver an address to the girls who had successfully passed the examination. He said:

"It gives me great pleasure to be here at the invitation of the principal to say a few words to the girls who have entered the High school at the last examination. I have to congratulate Miss Williams and her staff of teachers on winning the highest prize which is competed for by the public schools of British Columbia—the Governor-General's medal. I have also to congratulate Miss Robinson on the distinction she has gained by winning the medal when no more than 12 years of age. It is a happy chance that a young lady of the Girls' school was the one to win the medal. But when I think about it there does not seem to be any chance about it. Before coming up here I took occasion to enquire at the department of education with reference to the number of pupils promoted. Although I had read the list published, I thought that some mistake had been made when it was stated that out of 25 who had tried the examination, 18 had succeeded. This I found to be correct. I then realized that a very creditable showing had been made. From my enquiries at the office of the department of education I learned that throughout the whole of British Columbia the average number of pupils who had passed from their schools to the High school was 54 per cent., while the Girls' Central had made the high average of 76 per cent. So it will be seen it was no accident, but evinces a careful training on the part of the teachers and careful study on the part of the scholars.

"This is truly a very excellent showing for any school to make. I speak for a large number of citizens when I congratulate the scholars and teachers of the school. The boys and girls from the other schools who have passed the entrance examination, as well as those from the Girls' Central, carry a big load with them when they enter the High school. In all parts of the province there is a complaint made both in the press and privately over the amount of money expended on education in order to make the schools of this province compare with those of the other provinces. It now rests with those pupils who have passed the examination to say whether the money has been thrown away or not. It is their opportunity to show by their lives and characters whether, by spending that money, it would not make better and truer Canadians of all our boys and girls. They must show by their actions that the money has been well spent, and in trying to do so they must not only think of themselves, but also of those who will follow.

"You must always remember that in your ambition to be well learned you should not try to be a walking encyclopaedia, for sometimes it is the case that the vast store of knowledge that is put into a pupil's head is sometimes a detriment rather than a help. It is as bad to have too much knowledge as it is to have too little, for sometimes it has been known that one who has tried so hard to become well learned has become an imbecile. But it is their chance to fit themselves with a practical knowledge which will be useful in days to come.

"I think the present system is hardly a fair trial to the teachers or pupils. All at present depends on the result of the examinations and the ability of the scholars to gain high enough marks to pass. To my mind the success of the school life is shown after the pupil has left school in the manner of man or woman they make. I do not lay all the blame on the pupils and teachers, but also on the system. There are times in our lives that we come across a person who stands out of the crowd—perhaps on a higher basis or perhaps on a lower, but it makes him noticeable. I do not advocate all being made noticeable, because there would be no one noticed; but any boy or girl specially gifted should try and make an earnest attempt to gain the top through that gift.

"I congratulate the class who have successfully passed out of this school, and hope that in your work in the High school you may hold your own. If you go out with the record of having passed the highest number, do not think that this is the only school which can do it; but try and lead the others in the class and be a credit to the Girls' Central school.

"I congratulate Miss Jean Robinson on having been successful in winning the Governor-General's medal with the highest marks of 842 for the Girls' school, and hope that the girls who have been left behind may, with faithful study, win the medal again next year." (Applause.)

Mr. Clay's address was followed up by a piano solo by Miss Norma Sears, which was no nicely rendered that an encore was asked for.

### Address by Lieutenant-Governor

Sir Henri Joly was then requested to present the bronze medal donated by the Governor-General of Canada to Miss Jean Robinson.

His honor, in handing the medal to the winner, said: "I wish you every success in the future, and hope that you will be here when the donor comes, and I will make it a point of presenting you to him in order that he may personally congratulate you.

"I was pleased to hear of the wonderful showing that had been made by the school, but I can well understand it when you have Miss Williams to lead you. You do not know why I speak of Miss Williams with such admiration? One of the first functions I attended was to present Miss Williams with a medal of honor from the Royal Humane Society for her brave attempt to save life. It was one of the most pleasing functions which I have attended since I have held an official position. You wonder why I mention this, but I cannot refrain from taking this occasion to refer to the heroism and presence of mind Miss Williams showed when she risked her life to save others. I am glad to have the occasion to congratulate Miss Williams for having set an example to her class and I hope that if I ever have the occasion to address a meeting for Miss Williams that she will wear her medal."

The Bishop of Columbia was called on to present the certificates to the pupils who had passed the examination to the High School. In doing so he took occasion to refer to the good order kept by the scholars during the address of Rev. Mr. Clay. "It reminds me of an address I had heard once at which the scholars did not keep very quiet. The gentleman who was making the address had promised every scholar a shilling who would listen to him for fifteen minutes and not learn a piece of poetry. After the address he had asked one boy to recite his verse of poetry and it was composed of the two words 'go on,' making four lines. That is what I want to tell the girls today is to 'go on' winning the medal."

Another song by the school and then Trustee Jay presented the rolls of honor which were won during the last term, which were: Deportment, Miss V. Cameron; proficiency, Miss W. Davis; regularity, K. Malcolm, E. Brown, I. Adams, and C. Renouf.

Trustee Jay, in presenting the diplomas, wished to add his congratulations to the scholars and staff for the excellent showing which had been made. "As the representative of the school board," he said, "I have to add their congratulations also. But while congratulating those who passed the entrance examinations I should not fail to recognize the work of a young lady who was at one time a pupil at this school. I refer to Miss Cockrill, who has recently passed her matriculation examination at McGill University. Some acknowledgement should be made of this young lady's work, and I would suggest that Miss Williams should, on behalf of the school congratulate her."

The scholars then gave another song entitled, "Six O'clock in the Day," after which the national anthem was sung and the proceedings terminated.

During the exercises all the accompaniments were played by Miss McGregor.

## THE TRADES CONGRESS.

### Delegates From Victoria Tell of Mission While in Winnipeg.

Mr. Arngrimur Johnson, of Victoria, B.C., brother of Mr. T. H. Johnson, barrister, arrived in the city on Friday morning, on his way to Toronto, as a delegate with Mr. J. D. McNiven, M.P.P. for Victoria, to the meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress, which is to open in that city on September 18, says the Winnipeg Free Press of Saturday. It is about twenty-two years since Mr. Johnson last saw Winnipeg, when he left for the Pacific province, and has been a resident of Victoria for fourteen years. He is an old resident of Winnipeg, having lived here five years from the time of his arrival here in 1877. There are, he says, only twenty or twenty-five Icelandic families residing in Victoria.

Two principal objects which the delegation is sent East to effect are, to induce the congress to hold its session of 1906 in Victoria, and to get the congress to take up the question of procuring Dominion legislation on the basis of the Natal Act to protect the coast province from Japanese coolie labor. In explanation, Mr. Johnson says there has been a good deal of agitation about this matter of recent years. Several attempts have been made by the provincial government to legislate on the question, but the legislation has been risallowed by the Dominion government. When the question of restricting Japanese immigration first came up, Mr. Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary, requested that no legislation should be enacted that would discriminate against the Japanese as a nation; but it is claimed that legislation on the basis of the Natal Act would not have that objectionable feature, as it is equally directed against all who cannot comply with certain conditions, and there is no particular nationality discriminated against.

## TAKES CHEERFUL VIEW.

### Prof. Gwillim Considers Mining Outlook in B. C. Improved.

After a month spent in visiting the mines of Southwest Kootenay, J. C. Gwillim, professor of mining engineering and metallurgy in Queen's University, Kingston, leaves for home this morning, says the Nelson News of Wednesday last. Prof. Gwillim did not feel at liberty to discuss any of the mines he had visited, but spoke of the general outlook.

"I have been paying attention chiefly to coal mines for the last few years, and I wished to refresh my knowledge of the gold and silver mining districts and see the newest methods and devices.

"I have visited the Boundary, Rossland, the Slocan and Ymir districts. There were many others I should have liked to visit, especially the Reliance and Molly Gibson, but my time was limited and I had to visit as many mines as I could in a short time.

"I think that conditions have greatly improved in the last three or four years. There is less excitement now than formerly, but there is a steadiness and permanence about the work that strikes me, after some years' absence, as a new feature of British Columbia mining.

"The big properties seem to have no difficulty in securing capital for development, and the money is being wisely and economically handled. Of course, there are some good properties, big, low-grade propositions like the Hunter V, for instance, that will have to be operated on a very large scale. Most of them that I know will well repay the necessary outlay for development.

"There are many crown-granted claims in Kootenay still idle, waiting for capital. Some of them probably will prove to be of no value, but a very great number undoubtedly are good investments. With the exception of the constant danger of labor troubles, there is nothing to prevent a long period of prosperity.

"I have enjoyed the trip very much and learned a lot."

### Pumping Gravel Through Pipes.

"Pumping gravel like water through a large iron pipe may seem a strange and unique proceeding," says Popular Mechanics, "but this is what is actually being done in certain districts in Indiana. Great difficulty has always been experienced in obtaining gravel from river-beds for use in road building, but the new method promises to put an end to this. A six-inch pump is used, driven by a fifteen horse-power engine, and three men are necessary for its operation. A plant of this kind has a capacity of lifting over 100 yards of gravel a day."

## POTEMKINE MUTINEERS.

### Trial of Portion of Crew Has Just Been Completed.

Libau, Aug. 25.—The courtmartial of 137 mutineers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine has just been completed. Eight of the prisoners were sentenced to be shot, but it was recommended that this sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. Nineteen others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor.

# Gossip Along The Waterfront

## Ship Sierra Lucena Arrives From Hongkong in Ballast—Cottage City Sails.

## Ship Deccan Bound Here Is on Overdue List—Freighters Now En Route.

The steamer Cottage City, which sailed north yesterday, like the Princess May, carried a full cargo of general freight to Skagway. At present shippers are hurrying freight forward for northern points as the falling of water in the Yukon is threatening to delay shipments in transit to Dawson and interior points. The steamer Princess Beatrice and the Princess May both carried heavy freights on their recent trips to Skagway and the Amur had of necessity to be despatched north because of the increased shipments for the interior. The Dashing Wave, a Tacoma hulk, was also sent north, taking a cargo of baled hay. The John C. Potter on her present trip north also went to Skagway in tow of the steamer Leelanaw, carrying 1,800 tons of coal for the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company.

Freight shipments to Yukon points have been far in excess of previous seasons. A Skagway correspondent says: "Never in the history of the W., P. & Y. route has the freight business compared with that of this year. Up to the present time during the season of 1905 the freight business at Skagway has exceeded that of last year by more than 40 per cent. The freight department estimates that by the close of the entire season's business the total increase over last year will be 75 per cent.

The Tanana Mines railway in the Tanana district, is responsible for part of this increase, as this road has been building this summer and is now just completed. The Klondike Mines railway is also responsible for a share of the increase. Fairbanks receives practically all of its freight by this route.

The chief problem now is the employment of competent labor, notwithstanding men are paid from $3 to $3.50 per day for common labor. Large numbers of Slavs seek employment in this vicinity but their services are very unsatisfactory. The company will offer some inducement to have other labor come to Skagway next spring.

The Cottage City took as passengers from Victoria Mrs. W. L. Smith, C. E. Smith, Mrs. S. J. Carlisle and Sisters Mary Cecil and Mary Mathias. She had 57 passengers from Seattle, including a number for Tanana and other interior points, and thirty excursionists who intend to make the round trip.

## FALKE IN DOCK.

### Repairs to German Cruiser Are Being Made by Marine Railway.

The German cruiser Falke (Falcon), which is visiting Esquimalt, entered the drydock yesterday to have some minor repairs made in connection with her tail shaft. The work is being done by the B. C. Marine Railway Co. The Falke will be generally overhauled while in the drydock at Esquimalt. Landing parties from the cruiser are being drilled daily in the canteen grounds at Esquimalt, where landing parties from the British warships at Esquimalt were drilled aforetime. The Falke will remain at Esquimalt until Monday next, when she will leave for Seattle and other ports on Puget Sound, continuing her voyage along the coast of this continent.

## DECCAN AN OVERDUE.

### Sailing Ship En Route Here Reinsured at 10 Per Cent.

The British ship Deccan, now 66 days out from Hongkong for Royal Roads, has been reinsured at 10 per cent. The Deccan and Comliebank left Hongkong within a day of each other en route to Royal Roads. The Comliebank arrived over two weeks ago and is now loading lumber at Chemainus. The Deccan, a British ship of 1,836 tons, commanded by Capt. Gale, was expected to reach port prior to this time, and because of her long voyage she was placed on the overdue market on Wednesday, reinsurance being then quoted at 10 per cent. The British ship County of Dumfries, which is out 187 days with lumber from a Vancouver mill for London, England, was reinsured at the same time and at the same rate. The Saxon is also still quoted for reinsurance, the rate being 6 per cent.

## SIERRA LUCENA ARRIVES.

### British Ship Reaches Royal Roads From Hongkong.

British ship Sierra Lucena, Captain Voogt, reached port yesterday after a passage of 56 days from Hongkong. The Sierra Lucena is in ballast for orders. She left ten days later than the British ship Deccan, which sailed from the British port in China at the same time as the Comliebank, now at Chemainus, and which is now reinsured at 10 per cent. because of her tardy voyage. The Sierra Lucena, which had an uneventful voyage, did not sight the overdue Deccan nor any other vessel during the voyage.

## LINERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

### Two Blue Funnel Steamers Will Soon Follow Keemun, Now En Route.

Following the British steamer Keemun, of the China Mutual line, which left Yokohama on Wednesday for this port with a large cargo of general merchandise, two other liners of the Alfred Holt fleet are on the way. The steamer Machaon, of the Blue Funnel line, is due to sail from Yokohama on Friday next; and the Jason, another Blue Funnel liner, will follow her. The Jason will leave Yokohama on September 22. The Keemun is expected to reach this port on September 6 and the Machaon nine days later.

A little forethought may save you no end of trouble. Anyone who makes it a rule to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand knows this to be a fact. For sale by all druggists.

## GIFT TO EMPLOYEES.

### Miners at Arlington Share Good Fortune of the Owners.

Profit sharing on mine dividends has not been frequent in British Columbia. The management of the Arlington mine at Erie has made a beginning, says the Nelson News.

In consideration of the faithful and efficient work that enabled the company recently to pay a dividend of $15,000, the Hastings Exploration Syndicate, through the manager, Leslie Hill, has offered to the men in its employ two and a half days off, with full pay, at the Nelson fair. Those who do not wish to attend the fair may work, and receive two and a half days' pay extra. Foreman Barker has been even more generously dealt with.

The Arlington is now on a good basis, with excellent prospects. Three years ago the mine was condemned as valueless. The present management, by hard and patient work, has demonstrated the worth of the property. Mr. Barker has been in Nelson since Saturday night. He returns to the mine this morning.

About 48,000 square miles, or nearly one-fourth of the surface of Germany, are covered by forests.


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HENRY YOUNG & CO.

FOR SATURDAY

We mention a few special offerings as an extra inducement for you to visit the Old Store on Johnson Street:

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| MANITOBA CREAMERY BUTTER, per pound | 25c. |
| COMOX CREAMERY BUTTER, per pound | 30c. |
| FRESH EASTERN EGGS, per dozen | 25c. |
| GINGER SNAPS, 3 pounds for | 25c. |
| LARD, 3-pound pail for | 35c. |
| CEYLON TEA, pound pack | 25c. |
| MATCHLESS LAUNDRY SOAP, 6 cakes for | 25c. |

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Phone 28 Johnson Street

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited
Cor. Yates and Broad Street
Builders and General Hardware, Lawn Mowers, Wire Netting, Garden Tools.
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The Tyee Copper Co.
(LIMITED)
PURCHASERS AND SMELTERS OF
COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER ORES
Smelting Works at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, DUNCANS STATION, General Manager
THOS. KIDDIE, LADYSMITH, Smelter Manage

WE DON'T HUNT RABBITS WITH BATTLESHIPS--

Nor attack forts with pistols—not because we could not kill rabbits with a 12-inch gun, for we could: and not because we could not take a fort with pistols, for that is conceivable:—but because we try to fit our means to our purposes—and in these instances we would have rather conspicuous misfits.

In advertising we don't use a page of space to secure a furnished room—nor an inch of space to fill a store with customers—not because the page ad. would not secure a furnished room, for it would: and not because an inch of space would not draw a store-full of customers, for that is conceivable—if we offered gold pieces to all comers: but because we try to use publicity in a rational way.

A merchant would not expect to lease or build a big store-building as cheaply as a small one; but it sometimes happens that he imagines he can keep the big store full of buyers with the same expenditure for publicity as he would make for the smaller store. Nobody knows just why the merchant is ever seized with this aberration—but unless he quickly throws it off he finds himself "taking the count," with the sheriff holding the watch.

To fill a big store, every business day, with buyers is the same problem as that of filling the little store, or the any-size store; the solution, in any case, being "adequate (sufficient) publicity," and, incidentally, no store ever had this—and charm of store-keeping is partly in the fact that no one has yet sounded its possibilities—as no store has been advertised as fully and persistently and aggressively and enthusiastically as it might have been.

# The Colonist.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

COLONIST AGENCIES.

VANCOUVER ..... 612 Hastings St.
NEW WESTMINSTER.....
H. Morey & Co., J. J. McKay & Co.
REVELSTOKE.....
Canada Drug & Book Co., J.A.Buckham
KAMLOOPS ..... Smith Bros.
NELSON ..... G. R. Stanley
NANAIMO ..... W. R. Murdock
LADYSMITH ..... J. A. Knight
CHEMAINUS ..... H. Harnell
DUNCANS ..... R. Ventress


## VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR

The Daily Colonist is on sale at News Stands in "The Portland," "The Imperial," and "The Perkins" Hotels, and Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds: also at the "American Inn' News Stand.

## THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Our readers will have been pleased with the remarks made by Rev. Canon Beanlands, one of the Library Commissioners, with respect to the Carnegie Library. He is not inclined to place any blame on the City Council for the position of affairs which was the subject of comment in the Colonist. If Canon Beanlands refers to the present City Council or the particular Council of any other year, he is probably right. In fact, so far as the Colonist is concerned, it did not make or intend to make any reflection on the present Board of Aldermen. It is a condition of affairs for which it would be hard to place the exact responsibility—a cumulative responsibility that rests nowhere in particular. We have a certain result, however, which no one can but regret—a $55,000 building housing emptiness—a beautiful shell without substance. The thing is done and there is practically very little use in trying to find fault or locate the cause. It was an undertaking, like so many public undertakings, entered into without due consideration of what was involved—a case of going ahead and finding out afterwards. It seems to us that the time to have appointed Library Commissioners was when the offer of Mr. Carnegie was accepted, whose advice might have been of use in respect to the provisions that should have been made, and that are now found lacking. Canon Beanlands now truly expresses the situation when he states that if the public have patience they will have a library by and by. We believe that the public should enter into the situation with that spirit, with the view to remedying a state of affairs that is at least anomalous.

## A SUGGESTION.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Musgrave making a suggestion in respect to attracting a certain class of persons from Great Britain. We refer to those who wish to settle, not for the purpose of making money for money's sake, but for the purpose of finding a suitable and agreeable place of residence, combining many of the inducements which the Island of Vancouver has to offer. These may be divided into several classes—those who have wealth in some considerable measure, but who desire a change from the conventional life of the Old Country to the free and easy ways of this country, who love sport and fishing, the abandon of country life, and the odd chance of the turn of fortune which sometimes comes in a new country; and, as described by Mr. Musgrave, those accustomed to country life at home, whose circumstances from some cause or other have been altered for the worse, and who, though still possessing sufficient means to live comfortably in retirement, have not sufficient for the society in which they have been accustomed to mix, who would be delighted to find a place of residence in the "Colonies" if they were sure that they and their families could continue to enjoy some of the advantages of their present existence without the demands which the latter involves. There is a very large class of such in Great Britain, and it is almost needless to say that they are not familiar with the conditions which exist in British Columbia, especially on this Island, which as nearly as possible approximate those in England, without some of the disadvantages which are incident to the lack of large means. This class of people cannot be reached in the usual way. In other words, they are not amenable to the average methods of advertising, and are extremely suspicious of the immigration agent, or, indeed, rarely come within the peculiar sphere of his influence.

The kind of man who might be appointed to fill a position such as he suggests Mr. Musgrave thinks is Captain Clive Philipps-Wolley, who has already a very good introduction in England to this class of prospective settlers, who can speak fluently and wields a facile pen, who is familiar both with the country of which he would have to speak and with the people to whom he would address himself, and who in a general way is well qualified. We agree with Mr. Musgrave that in case such a person were considered desirable to select Capt. Wolley would fill the bill perhaps better than any person we can call to mind just at the present moment. The suggestion, presented in the way it has been, is somewhat new, and we are not aware that Capt. Wolley has been consulted upon the matter or that he would accept such a post if it were offered to him. Certainly, he is not in the position of the ordinary office-seeker, to whom any salary likely to be attached would be an inducement. In itself, however, it is worthy of serious consideration by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Tourist Association and the Provincial Government. We imagine that the last-named, however, would regard their machinery in respect to immigration work already as extensive as they would be justified in making it. To the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is looking forward to peopling its land grant with small holders, the suggestion should appeal with special force. It is entirely in line with its work and policy, and we have no doubt but that it will receive earnest consideration upon its merits. It is after all a question of ways and means, and without the co-operation of the larger bodies referred to would not be practicable.

## MORE LAW IN RESPECT TO THE WATER WORKS.

The views expressed by the Colonist with reference to the position of affairs between the city and the Esquimalt Water Works in relation to the rights obtained through conveyance from the E. & N. Railway Co. has excited not a little comment and have been much discussed. In dealing with a question that bristles with legal difficulties, neither layman nor professional exponent of law is sure of his grounds until the last word has been spoken in the final court of appeal. Opinions in legal matters, more especially when they are expressed by laymen, are of the most uncertain character. What the Colonist has stated is not in the nature of opinions, but simply reflects a view of the case that may have some effect in determining the rights of two possible litigants. We have not attempted to say who are right and who are wrong in the present controversy, but to state the legal position as it appears to be.

With respect to the contention that the rights of the city, as provided for in the Act of 1873, had been subsequently vitiated by the Legislature in the passing of the Settlement Act, our attention has been called by Mr. S. Perry Mills to section 26 of the latter, which reads as follows:

"The existing rights, if any, of any persons or corporations in any of the lands so to be acquired by the company shall not be affected by this Act, nor shall it affect Military or Naval Reserves."

It is evident that the above makes provision for continuing the then existing rights in the lands acquired by the E. & N. Railway Co. Whether the courts would construe it to apply to the peculiar circumstances of this case and to the water, said to have been conveyed with the land, may be an open question.

## THE WEARING OF THE WIG.

Yesterday morning His Lordship Justice Martin, in giving his judgment in the case of the King vs. the schooner North, wore the customary official wig. Hon. Charles Wilson, Attorney-general, who appeared for the owners of the schooner, also wore the customary official wig, as did B. W. T. Drake, the registrar. In another room of the court house the extradition case against G. D. Collins was proceeding before His Lordship Justice Duff. He did not wear the customary wig, neither did anyone appearing in that court.

As will be remembered, at the last session of the legislature an amendment was made to the "Supreme Court Act" repealing section 112 and enacting in its stead, "The wearing or use of the customary official wig is hereby prohibited in any court in this province."

The case of the King vs. North was in the Admiralty court, which is a federal court. It is by reason of the fact that the Admiralty court is not a British Columbia court, but a federal one, that the wigs, prohibited by the enactment of the last session of the Legislature, were worn.

Section 92 of the British North America Act, in sub-section 13, says: "In each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to property and civil rights in the province." The wearing of wigs comes within the civil rights. The amendment to the Supreme Court Act prohibits their use in courts in the province of British Columbia.

It is pointed out that the amendment did not restrict the use of the customary official wig to any court in this province, the practice and procedure before which was within the jurisdiction of the Legislature. The language of the Act is "any court in the province." The Act therefore, as a prominent lawyer put it yesterday, appears to apply to any court sitting in the Province of British Columbia, whether police court or federal court.

A well-known barrister, in discussing the amendment in question yesterday, said it did not deal with the practice of the courts; it only affected the habits worn by persons in the court. If instead of prohibiting the wearing of wigs in any court in the province it had prohibited the wearing of boots in any court of the province, then any person entering court, whether it was a police court or a federal court, wearing his boots was infringing the statute.

Another illustration was taken, in which the lawyer said if the Mahommedan idea prevailed and the Legislature in following that idea enacted that all persons entering a church in British Columbia must remove his shoes, the enactment would apply to any church in the province—and so the enactment of the Legislature during last session with reference to the wearing of wigs would apply to any court in the Province of British Columbia, whether it be an Admiralty court or whether having a limited or a federal jurisdiction. The Act prohibited the wearing of the customary official wig within the court.

Of course, said the lawyer, a person who wore a wig different from the customary official wig would not come within the meaning of the amendment. He might, for instance, wear a red wig.

The view that Hon. Mr. Justice Martin takes, which is evidently shared by the Attorney-general, is that the Admiralty court, being a federal court, is ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature. Thus do the legal difficulties, which perplex the people of this fair province, increase from day to day. We have three interesting problems recently thrust upon us to solve. The granting of exclusive rights to erect fish traps, the rights of Victoria to Goldstream water, and the rights of judges to wear wigs in federal courts in British Columbia. From these and all such tribulations may the good Lord deliver us at an early date, is the fervent prayer of the people.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

### THE "ESQUIMALT."

Sir—There is much in a name. Our friends of the Terminal City can certify to that; the borrowed name "Vancouver," has been a gold mine to its citizens. We Victorians should consider this, and induce the C. P. R. officials to select a local name for their new hotel in Victoria.

Permit me to suggest that it be called, "The Esquimalt."

This name needs no special advertising; it is known the world over; every British sailor and soldier can tell where Esquimalt is, and some of them may be found in every quarter of the earth. W.

Victoria, B. C., August 24, 1905.

### MAYOR'S FIRM DID NOT ACT.

Sir—It has been drawn to my attention that Mr. Lubbe has stated that the firm of McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard acted for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, in the negotiations that culminated in what is called the secret agreement, Mr. Barnard of the firm of McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard then being mayor of the city of Victoria. This is absolutely untrue, as my late firm did not act in any way in connection with the said negotiations on entering into the said agreement, for the very good reason that Mr. Barnard was mayor at the time. Mr. Buntzen, the general manager, carried on the negotiations, being advised by the Vancouver solicitors of the company. My late firm dissolved on the 1st of November, 1904, Mr. Barnard retiring therefrom, and the agreement so much referred to by Mr. Lubbe was not entered into until the 24th day of November, 1904.

It is therefore apparent to all that Mr. Lubbe's statement is without warrant, but I hardly think that it was even necessary for me to thus state the facts. However, it is but right that such a groundless assertion should be refuted in no uncertain terms.

A. E. McPHILLIPS.

### A WORD TO OUR ALDERMEN.

Sir—Your exposition of the Goldstream water question in the last two issues of The Colonist, and Mr. Higgins' letter of yesterday, should act as a warning to our aldermen and ratepayers to avoid long, tedious and costly law suits. We have not forgotten the heavy costs placed on the ratepayers in the unfortunate bridge accident, through going to law instead of settling by compromise. If the city and Esquimalt Water Works Company go to law over the respective rights to Goldstream water, it will no doubt be two years before the decision of the last court of resort can be had, and probably ruin a company now doing very good and necessary work, and cost the city probably $200,000; after which the city will be as far from an increased water supply as ever. I am quite sure the people of Victoria do not want their money wasted in a law suit to their own injury and the extinguishing of the Esquimalt company.

If the cost of a protracted law suit (with doubtful results) is at once applied under the "Adams Elk lake scheme," it will remove all rancor and doubt, and be better for all concerned.

The city council should not, without the sanction of the citizens, enter on litigation, more especially as none of the city rights are invaded. I am not a shareholder, except in the interests of our city.

W. J. MACDONALD.

### WATER RIGHTS AND FORESHORE RIGHTS.

Sir—I read with surprise the letter of Mr. D. W. Higgins in yesterday's Colonist. I am inclined to the opinion that the ruling of the hon. the ex-Speaker that the E. & N. railway acquired all the water rights comprised in the belt is a mistake. The Victoria Waterworks Act, 1873 (36 Victoria, No. 20) conferred certain rights for the benefit of the city. These rights are not prejudiced by the so-called Settlement Act. Without the express words in the statute, the act, I submit, would be construed to destroy or derogate from the rights and privileges granted by the first mentioned act. Did Mr. Higgins when speaker consider section 26, 47 Vic., Chap. 14 (Settlement Act)?

"The existing rights (if any) of any persons or corporations in any of the lands so to be acquired by the company shall not be affected by this act, nor shall it affect military or naval reserves."

The Dominion Act, 47 Vic., Chap. 6, contains a similar section.

The letters patent dated 21st April, 1887, granting and conveying the land to the E. & N. Ry. Co., contained a recital to the like effect.

Permit me to call your attention to a matter that requires some consideration. In the British Columbia Act of 1884, 47 Vic., Chap. 14, I find the latter part of the description of the boundary, "On the east by the coast line of Vancouver Island to a point of commencement (viz., head of Saanich inlet) and including all coal, coal oil, etc., etc., and substances whatsoever thereupon, therein and thereunder." The coast line would undoubtedly confer riparian rights on the company. The Dominion Act, in addition to the above, goes much further and confers foreshore rights and the privilege of mining under foreshore or sea opposite any such lands "insofar as rich coal, etc., etc., and foreshore rights are vested in Her Majesty as represented by the Dominion government." Similar language is also contained in the said letters patent. Since the act was passed it has been judicially decided that the foreshore (excepting harbors) is vested in the crown in the right of the province subject to certain powers of parliament contained in section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, such as navigation and shipping.

At the time of the passage of the Settlement Act it was generally held that the foreshore was vested in the crown in the right of the Dominion.

Can you inform me whether there has been any provincial grant or legislation conferring the title to the foreshore in the E. & N. Ry. Co. or its successors, or did it pass by the Settlement Act to the Dominion?

S. PERRY MILLS.

### A SUGGESTION AS TO SETTLERS.

Sir—I venture to hope that you will permit me to say a few words on a subject which is, I think, of public importance. I think it would be greatly to the advantage of us all in Vancouver Island if the special qualities which our Island possesses for at least two classes of settlers could be properly advertised in the Old Country. I am quite aware of how much has been done in that direction by the Tourist Association and our agent general, but I think a more special effort might be made.

I would suggest that if some suitable person could be found who would spend two or three months lecturing and writing in the United Kingdom our many special advantages might be brought to the notice of most desirable would-be settlers who know very little about this country.

Those to whom I more particularly refer are the many persons accustomed to country life, whose circumstances have been more or less attuned for the work by their connection direct or indirect with landed property, and who, partly for that reason and partly from the fact that the rate of living where they are has greatly increased within the last forty years, find themselves in an uncomfortable position, and wish to make a change. They dread taking their families to a raw and distant colony, where they would have to break off entirely from their old habits, and are distrustful about climate, etc. Many of them are still possessed of quite sufficient capital for a start here, but which is insufficient for home life. They are also at a loss what to do with their sons, and dislike sending them to shift for themselves. If it could be brought home to them that here they would find an English, or rather an improved English climate, a fair amount of sport, and conditions of society which, except in the matter of expense, do not differ greatly from what they have been accustomed to, and all this within fourteen days of England, I feel certain many of them would choose this place as their home. Some would no doubt settle in Victoria, but more would choose a country life. If we can judge from those who have done this already, the benefit would be great, especially to our farmers, most of whom are at present overburdened with the extent of their land, the greater part unciseared, and the whole mortgaged.

The people of whom I am writing generally purchase ten to thirty acres in some favorable position for a residence, for which they pay a price far above the commercial value of the land, affording the former owner, in many cases, an opportunity to reduce or pay off his mortgage, and improve and cultivate properly his remaining land. In other cases, they purchase whole farms for their sons.

Another very desirable class are practical farmers, whom changes at home have induced to wish for a new field, and to whose notice it would be very desirable to bring our opportunities for special industries, such as fruit farming, and others. I could mention others, but space forbids. Pamphlets and newspaper letters alone will not have the desired effect. People are much more impressed by a lecturer who can be cross-examined and heckled. I venture to suggest that a small government grant, supplemented by the C. P. R. Co., and perhaps the Tourist Association, would be well applied to this purpose. Two or three months' lecturing, etc., would be ample. Every settler who comes here will bring others in his train. We want, however, a special man. He should be able to speak and write, should be well acquainted with the Island, and no obscure individual, but one whose name will carry weight. I have not spoken on the subject to the gentleman whose name I am about to suggest, and do not know at all whether he would entertain the idea, but if he could be induced to act, I do not think we could have a better man than Capt. C. Phillipps-Wolley. He is a fluent speaker, a writer on these and other subjects, of European reputation, and knows very well how to write up John Bull. I should think he may be trusted not to make the great mistake made by so many of our advocates, who have merely disappointed many a settler by painting matters in too roseate a hue, thereby causing them to discourage their friends from following them.

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European Chef. Excellent Service. Fine Wines.

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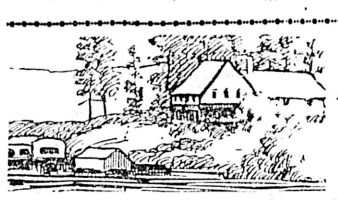
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Victoria, B. C., Aug. 11th, 1905.
J. R. Downes, Esq., Goldstream, B. C.
Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Methodist Church Choir, I beg to thank you for the very excellent way which you catered for our Annual Picnic on Wednesday, the 9th inst.
It was certainly a most delightful day, and the success of the event was in no small degree due to your kind hospitality, which I assure you was much appreciated by all.
Wishing you every success in your new enterprise,
I remain your sincerely, GIDEON HICKS, Leader.
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TENDERS
For the Purchase of the Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Etc.
Also the Furniture and Fixtures contained in the premises situate at 58 and 60 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., and known as "The Westside."
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Saturday, the 26th inst., for:
The purchase of the merchandise on hand, either in separate departmental parcels, or en bloc., for a lump sum.
The purchase of the Furniture and Fixtures in separate parcels, or en bloc, for a lump sum.
Further particulars may be had by inquiring at the company's office.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
E. CROW-BAKER,
Liquidator for The Hutcheson Company, Ltd.
Victoria, B. C., August 19, 1905.

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WE SELL
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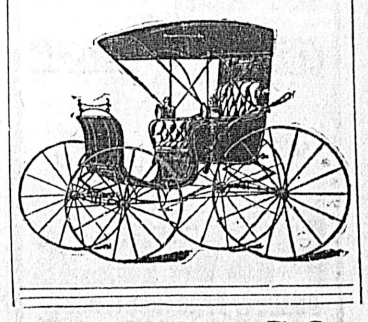
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will find at our Store everything necessary for a good shave, razors, guaranteed satisfactory; mugs, soaps, witch hazel, bay rum, lavender water, powder, creams, etc. . . . . .

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Bread Mixers, $3 and $3.50, at Cheapside. *

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Children's Friend — The never-failing remedy for whooping cough. Agents, Dean & Hiscocks. *

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *


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Tourists will find that the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs is by the popular Tally-Ho Coach, which leaves the Tourist Association Rooms, and Hotels, at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily.
Take along your camera and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.
To Reserve Seats, telephone 129.

Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.

19, 21, 23 Broughton St., Foot of Broad.

Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

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Next Chinese Joss House.—Unique Ivories, Embroidered Silks, Fancy Fans, Grotesque Carvings, Japanese and Chinese Dainty Crockery, Ebony Chairs and Tables, Carved Ebony and Sandal Wood Boxes and Cabinets.

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SPRINKLING & CO.,

Merchant Tailors, 76½ Yates Street, Room 2 Moody Block, Upstairs.

RUPTURE

Heard's Rupture Appliances for Men, Women and Children are absolutely guaranteed and strongly endorsed by Physicians everywhere.

W. A. TURNER

Office 76 Yates St., Victoria.

Build Before Winter

Estimates cheerfully furnished. We can refer you to a large number of well satisfied customers.
We have a large staff of skilled employees and a plant that enables us to do work very reasonably.
Job work carefuly attended to.
Agents for the MOORE & WHITTINGTON Lumber Co.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, etc., for Sale. Moore & Whittington, Contractors and Builders. Phone A750.

For Bush Work

POCKET COMPASSES, WATERPROOF MATCH SAFES, COLLAPSIBLE DRINKING CUPS, HUNTING KNIVES (Sheath or Pocket), Leather Belts, Flasks, etc.,

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OWNER LEAVING CITY

A modern residence, with two acres of land, nicely laid out with fine garden, good stable and outbuildings, commanding one of the finest views in the city.

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WHY PAY HIGH RATES FOR FIRE INSURANCE

The London Mutual, Est. 1859, and Ottawa Fire Insurance Companies, being outside the Combine, can save you money by placing your Insurance with them.
LOSSES PAID IN CANADA EXCEED $5,000,000.00.
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Every Suit Reduced!

Big reductions on all our MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS every day this week. . . .

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PIANO CLASSICS

Vol. 1

Partial List of Contents:
Melodie, Op. 8, No. 3 (Paderewski).
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Valse Arabesque, Op. 82 (T. Lack).
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Etc., Etc., Etc.

Price $1.00

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93 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Better Equipped Than Ever

For the musical season now approaching.

Teachers, Vocalists and Musical people generally will find it to their advantage to look over our stock, as we have ANYTHING you may require.

JUST TRY AND SEE.

M. W. WAITT & COMPANY, LTD.

44 GOVERNMENT STREET.


On August the 24th and 25th and September 16th and 17th the Northern Pacific Railway will sell round trip tickets to all transcontinental points at greatly reduced rates. For full information call at Northern Pacific ticket office, corner Government and Yates streets. *

Baggage delivered promptly, day or night. 'Phone 249. Pacific Transfer Co. *

For prompt service and careful handling of your baggage, ring up 'Phone 249. *

On August the 24th and 25th and September 16th and 17th the Northern Pacific Railway will sell round trip tickets to all transcontinental lines at greatly reduced rates. For full information call at Northern Pacific ticket office, corner Government and Yates streets. *

For school opening, exercise books and Buster Brown scribblers, 6 for 25c. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.


Butter for Table or Cooking

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| MANITOBA (Government Creamery) BUTTER, per lb. | 25c. |
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| FINEST LOCAL RANCH BUTTER, per lb. | 30c. |
| CHILLIWACK CREAMERY, per lb. | 30c. |
| VICTORIA, COWICHAN AND DELTA BUTTER, per lb. (Fresh Twice a Week) | 35c. |

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY

S. J. HEALD, Manager.


## LOCAL NEWS.

Final Lectures.—Mme. Stevenson will give her last lectures in this city tomorrow at 2 and 8 p. m. at K. of P. hall. The subject for the afternoon will be, "How Can We Practically Prove That the Kingdom of Heaven is Within?" and evening, "Do the Dead Still Live; if So, Where are They, and What are They Doing?"

The Lumber Question.—The lumber question in all the details of its present situation should be canvassed so that the case of the British Columbia mills may be intelligently presented to the tariff commission when it sits here next month. This is the opinion expressed by E. H. Heaps of Vancouver. The lumber interests want the imposition of a duty of $2 per thousand on rough lumber entering Canada.

Pastor Takes Bride.—At North Vancouver on Thursday evening Rev. J. D. and Mrs. Gillam were married and givea a hearty send-off by a large number of their friends when they left on the steamer Charmer for Victoria. F. K. Stewart, who is a relative of the bride, gave the happy couple an automobile trip and took them down to the wharf in his car. Rice and good wishes were showered on the popular couple as the steamer pulled out.

Adjusting Fire Loss.—The work of adjusting the loss of the residence of Roland Stuart, which was destroyed by fire a few days ago, will be commenced today, adjusters having arrived from Vancouver last evening. The vault at the residence was opened on Thursday and the contents were found to be practically uninjured. Included in it, besides the silverware, were several valuable pictures, one of which was the most prized by Mr. Stuart of his whole collection.

Plan Fine Exhibit.—Nanaimo farmers are planning a fine district exhibit for the forthcoming Dominion fair at New Westminster. A. C. Wilson reports that he is receiving general support through the district as commissioner for gathering exhibits. He has just returned from Nanoose, French creek and Englishman's river, and states that he has secured some exceedingly fine agricultural products for the fair and that the farmers will co-operate in getting together an exhibit that will do credit to that part of the island.

Globe Trotter Missing.—N. Gerolim, a youthful globe-trotting Frenchman, is missing at Vancouver. As he has lately shown decided signs of mental aberration, it is feared that he may have committed suicide. Gerolim was last seen alive Wednesday at noon on Westminster avenue bridge Passers-by who observed him peering over the railing reported the circumstance. His companion, a fellow-countryman, Mr. R. Lamperiere, is distracted over the affair. He is convinced that Gerolim's dead body will be washed ashore by the tidal waters of False creek. The police are investigating.

Impersonation Charge.—Ed. Nilson, the fisherman charged with impersonating Nels Christian Nelson in the recent Alberni by-election, came up before Stipendiary Magistrate Alexander, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. He pleaded not guilty, but as witnesses in the case have to be obtained from Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, the preliminary hearing was adjourned till Monday next, when it will come up before Magistrate Alexander again. The offence was committed at Wellington, but under the provincial statutes the case can be tried where it is found most convenient for all parties.

Newest British Columbia Town.—Actual construction on the Great Northern railway through the Similkameen country has been commenced and the fact has already created a new town called Centromino. Its promoters hope it will be a second Rossland in a few years, as, like Rossland, it is closely surrounded by mineral claims that will become mines with development, and certainly development will not be neglected now that the long prayed for railway is an assured fact. On all of the five mountains surrounding Centromino there are ledges of ore. It is situated about a mile from the McMillan group on the only available spot for a town in Upper Keremeos valley.

Mining in British Columbia.—"There is no doubt that on the whole the mining industry in British Columbia is on a sound and progressive basis," says the B. C. Review (London). "From nearly every mining section in the province reports of extended operations and new mines are general. The speculative period, when a proposition was a 'mine,' and shares sold indiscriminately, has perforce been succeeded by development, when companies have been compelled to justify their existence. But outside capital is again seeking investment in mines that make a favorable showing, and notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles that have rendered the development of the mineral wealth slow and disappointing, profits are becoming more regular than they were."

To Build G. T. P.—The National Construction Company, to whom, according to despatches from Montreal, the Grand Trunk Pacific has awarded the contract for the construction of the Transcontinental railway from Portage la Prairie westward, was incorporated on November 24, 1904. The incorporators were all employees of the Grand Trunk railway, being Joseph Hobson, Robert S. Logan, Wenny Walker, Frank Scott and Henry Phillips. Each of the incorporators took twenty shares of the value of $100, the total capitalization being $250,000. The company is empowered to carry on a general contracting and construction business, and to perform, assign and sublet contracts for doing work and supplying material in connection with the building of railways and canals.

Real Estate Deal.—Yesterday the lot known as No. 8 Broughton street passed into the hands of D. K. Chungranes. The property was owned by Major Carey, R. E., son of J. W. Carey of this city. The lot is at present occupied by a two-storey frame building and is 25x 90 feet in size. Although the figure paid is not known it is believed to be a very fair one. The negotiations were carried on through A. W. Bridgman. The work of removing the old building was commenced yesterday, it being the intention of Mr. Chungranes to erect immediately a one-storey brick building, which will be fitted with an up-to-date market plant, including special facilities for cold storage. Messrs. Hooper & Watkins have been instructed to prepare plans and the building will be erected by Geo. Snider.


OLD AGE

Comes to Everyone, But Its Visits May Be Postponed.

Old age is not a question of years.
Some men are old at forty, others are young at sixty.
It's a mighty hard proposition to look young, no matter how young you feel, if your hair is falling out and your head becoming bald.
Perhaps you are tired trying ineffectual remedies for this evil.
We don't blame you if you are.
Why not try an effective one for a change?
Newbro's Herpicide kills the Dandruff germ—which is the cause of the whole trouble.
"Destroy the cause you remove the effect."
Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.


Inspecting Hotels.—F. M. Rattenbury, C. P. R. architect, has left on a tour of inspection of the company's hotels in the mountains, to which extensive additions are to be made to meet the demands of increasing traffic.

High School Reopens.—Next Monday morning the High school classes, including the first and second year college classes, will resume work. In order that there shall be no delay in the registration and assignment of pupils to their proper classes or in the arrangement of the time tables, it is necessary that all should be punctually present at 9 o'clock on the opening day of the term.

Reported Mining Deal.—It is reported that S. F. Raymond, of Wyoming, has secured the Boscowitz interest in the Empress group of claims, near the well-known Britannia mines on Howe Sound. Mr. Raymond some months ago obtained an option on the undivided half-interest of the late Oliver Furry for $75,000. The Boscowitz holding is said to be a 15 per cent. interest.

First Visit to Canada — Roy W. Baker, delegate from Fresno Typographical Union, No. 144, to the recent convention at Toronto, spent yesterday in the city. This is Mr. Baker's first visit to Canada, and he is much pleased with the country. He will travel to Portland to see the fair before returning to California. At the convention Mr. Baker scored a decided hit with his visiting cards, which were made of California orange wood.

A Stray Homer.—A stray homer pigeon has arrived at the house of Mrs. A. McWhinnie, Port Haney. In a letter dated August 23 she says: "Yesterday a pigeon alighted on my house, bearing on its leg a silver band with the inscription 'V. H. C., 30, 1905.' It remained here during the night, and this morning I liberated it, but it returned this evening and is still here. I should be pleased to return it to the owner should he call or write to me."

Business men are believers in advertising—hence they prefer to hire those who seek employment in the progressive way—not through "pull" or "influence."

Big Stock Sheds.—It is announced that the plans for the stock sheds for the Dominion fair have been decided on, and that H. J. Marshall has secured the contract. A group of 20 different buildings will comprise the sheds, and it is estimated that there will be accommodation for some 1,700 cattle, horses, sheep and swine. These sheds are to be good, substantial buildings, up to date in every respect and eclipsing everything in their line in the West.

Domestic Science.—The domestic science classes of the public schools will be reopened Monday next. This year two courses will be given, an elementary course for girls who have not yet had any instruction on the subject, and an advanced course for those who have already taken the first year work. Classes will be formed for pupils of the second, third and fourth divisions of the North ward and South Park schools and the first and second divisions of the Victoria West school. Central school classes will be held in the forenoon, the others in the afternoon.

On Pleasure Jaunt.—The sailing yacht Rhododendron, a neat pleasure craft of Bellingham, arrived in the inner harbor last evening, in the course of its voyage from the Sound city to the various points of interest in British Columbia. Aboard the Rhododendron, which by the way is named after the national flower of the state of Washington, were eight young men, who left their home port on Tuesday morning for a two weeks' cruise of British Columbia waters. The crew report having an excellent passage.

Appointed Commissary—Before leaving for the general synod, en route to England, Bishop Dart appointed Archdeacon Pentreath as his commissary to administer the diocese in his absence. He also accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. G. W. Hobson as registrar of the diocese and appointed in his place Mr. A. McC. Creery. Rev. Ernest P. Flewelling, who has recently returned to Vancouver from Dawson, has been appointed to the mission of Princeton and Hedley, and will take charge in September.

The Timber Resources.—Bulletin 21, just issued by the bureau of provincial information, deals with the timber resources of the province. The pamphlet reflects great credit on all those instrumental in its production. The illustrations were mostly made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Company. The press work was done by the government printing department, and, as usual, is beyond criticism. The matter in the bulletin has been carefully selected, and represents a great deal of industry.

Heinze's Latest.—After British Columbians had put $30,000 into the San Martin silver mines in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, and then permitted the property to be sold at sheriff's sale because of a liability of $40,000, Mr. F. Augustus Heinze of Montana discovered that the mines were worth having and on Thursday last bought them. Among the heaviest holders of San Martin stock were Hon. Edgar Dewdney and Capt. John Irving, the former being in for no less than about $7,000. Many Vancouver men were in for sums ranging from $1,000 to twice that amount. They will not participate in the earnings of the mines under the new management.

A Sudden Summons.—At Vancouver on Thursday morning George Innes Scott, an engineer, was found dead in his bed in the Europe hotel. Scott had been around Vancouver on and off for years. He went over from Victoria on July 29, after spending some time in the hospital here, and had not been in good health since. Thursday morning he was seen in the hall of the Europe hotel, but when the Chinese servant opened his door at 11 o'clock the man was dead. His relatives live at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, but he had several friends around town, who will probably superintend the funeral arrangements. Death is attributed to heart failure.

Labor Day.—President Coldwell of the Trades and Labor Council reports that the programme being arranged for the Labor Day celebration at Vancouver is a most elaborate one. An exceptionally large appropriation has been granted the committee appointed to provide music. Three or four bands have been engaged with these funds, in addition to which there will be the Fifth Regiment band. The latter will accompany the Victoria excursionists by the steamer Princess Victoria on the morning of the 4th, returning that evening. As far as can be gathered, an athletic meet is arranged for the afternoon, in addition to a lacrosse match between Vancouver and New Westminster. In the evening the streets will be illuminated, and a ball, followed by a supper, given in one of Vancouver's most popular dancing halls. It is also probable that there will be a brief meeting in order to allow prominent trades unionists of Vancouver and Victoria to deliver addresses appropriate to the occasion.

Just In.—Toke Point and Olympian oysters at the Poodle Dog Restaurant. *

During the month of August only, watches cleaned 75c, mainsprings 75c. W. B. Shakespeare, 31 Government St.

A Mining Rumor.—In its issue of August 12th the B. C. Review (London) had the following paragraph: "It is rumored that the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Company have given an option on their property to an American syndicate."

To Build Lighthouse.—Work is to be commenced at once by the marine and fisheries department on the job of erecting a large lighthouse at Port Simpson. The Quadra will convey a party of workmen and all materials and appliances to the spot. Albert Horst and Arthur Russell came down from Nanaimo yesterday to go up on the Quadra.

Mr. Hardy's Position.—In the published reports of the circumstances surrounding the unfortunate Mount Sicker tragedy references were made to a Mr. James Hardy. This gentleman writes to the Colonist, saying: "The only connection I had with the sad affair was to protect Mrs. Campbell from an attack that Beach made upon her life some time ago; and it was I who went with her to lay the charge against him on that occasion."

Reported Mishap.—When the steamer Robert Dunsmuir arrived at Nanaimo on Wednesday from the mainland she reported having picked up a shipwrecked Japanese, who was clinging to the keel of his upturned boat. The rescued man tells the story that while fishing off the mouth of the Fraser in company with a fellow countryman their boat suddenly capsized, throwing them both into the water, his companion drowning before his eyes, while he clung to the keel until rescued by the Dunsmuir, as related above.

Fish Culture.—Thousands of salmon are being detained at the entrance of Seton Lake, awaiting the auspicious moment when it will be their turn to give up their spawn to the government hatchery at Lillooet and their bodies to the waiting Indians. They find their way up the Harrison river into the yawning gates and onward to the weir across the outlet of the lake, but backing or drifting down stream again they do not find the narrow opening on the point of each trap. To provide for the probability of a greater quantity of fish than could be accommodated, a weir was made at the upper end of the lake, to hold all that were released. Inspector Babcock last week camped on the Fraser river near Hope and observed conditions there with reference to provincial fish culture.

Brewers to Protest.—It is reported that the Western Canadian brewers intend to make a vigorous protest to the government against an importation of American beer, the consumption of which is fast increasing in this country. The object of the Canadian manufacturers is that the government compels them to make their beer from pure malt and hops, while the American brewers use corn, rice, grape sugar, glucose and various other cheap materials, which are not healthful. This the home brewers consider unfair and think that the government should either allow them to use the cheaper ingredients or prohibit the importation of beer that does not come up to the standard required by the Canadian government. Representations to this effect will, it is said, be made to the government shortly.

Experimental Farm Exhibit.—At the forthcoming Dominion Fair at New Westminster the Dominion government will make a fine exhibit of specimens of what has been attained by scientific methods at the various experimental farms throughout Canada. W. H. Hay, who arranged the exhibits which proved the source of much interest and admiration at the great exhibitions held in past years at Buffalo, St. Louis, Paris and in other parts of the world, has charge of this department. Mr. Hall is an expert in such matters and the result of his labors will probably be an exhibition the like of which has never before been seen in British Columbia. The majority of the produce used in the exhibit will come from the Agassiz experimental farm, but some will also be forwarded from the other government institutions throughout Canada.

The Total Eclipse.—The scientific world is on the tiptoe of expectation over the total eclipse of the sun, which occurs on Wednesday next. On account of the high velocity of the lunar shadow, the time of duration of totality of the eclipse is very short. The longest time an eclipse of the sun can be total is seven minutes. Rarely, however, is the duration so long, often being only one minute; while the coming eclipse on August 30th will last about three and a half minutes, just half the longest possible time. In the present instance, the zone of totality extends from the south of Lake Winnipeg, passes the extreme south of Hudson's Bay, crosses Labrador, then after crossing the Atlantic strikes Spain on the northwest coast at the city of Laurea and envelopes the island of Majorca in the Mediterranean. Reaching Africa it passes through Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, and the Red Sea and finally terminates in Arabia. The low altitude of the sun at the time of the eclipse in Canada and Egypt—about 24 degrees—renders these localities the least favorable of all places in the zone of the eclipse. As everything depends on the weather conditions at the time of the eclipse, observers will be scattered along the whole line of totality, so that some at least may be successful.

For school opening, new rubber slate cleaners, 5c. each; best thing yet. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd. *

It Will Peel Apples.—Our apple parer, corer and slicer does the best work in the quickest time. Call and see how they work. Price, 75c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street. *

### THE DOLLAR'S HISTORY.

The word "dollar" springs from the following source: There is in Europe a small village entitled Joachimstal, celebrated in ancient days for the purity of the silver extracted from its mines; traders always preferred to be paid in coin minted from this silver, hence arose the saying, "Let my ducat be a Joachimstal one, or Joachimstaler," or, for brevity, a Thal-er, whence Thaler and eventually dollar (almighty and otherwise). It is mighty, too, when you come to think of it, for by investing a dollar with B. Williams & Co. you can clothe your little boy in a brand new suit; another dollar will fit him out with stockings, shirt and cap. Mighty indeed is the dollar. *


Three Miles From Victoria

12 acres, 10 in cultivation; 5 room cottage; suitable for fruit; good water—

Price $2000

E. A. Harris & Co.

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Need not be kept empty paying for bicycle repairs. We repair wheels so they give satisfaction, and we do not charge more than you would pay a quack repair man to tinker your wheel temporarily. Our men are experts and know their business. Remember the free coupons.

THOMAS PLIMLEY

Central Cycle Depot, Opposite P. O.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Campbell's

All Odd Lines of our Summer Stock must be cleared out within the next few days. Nothing in Summer Goods will be carried over

LADIES' COATS

We have 16 Ladies' Coats left over. Every one must be cleared out by Saturday night. . . . . .

Jackets worth from $9.00 to $12.00

WILL BE SOLD AT $1.75

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Timepieces, like all other machinery, require attention to enable them to do their work satisfactorily; and when their performance is irregular, they should be attended to without delay.
If any of your watches or clocks are in that condition, let us put them in good order for you. We guarantee that they shall perform satisfactorily after they leave our hands, and our charges are reasonable.
No charge for estimates.

C. E. Redfern

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Telephone 118. P. O. Box 93.

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Seeing Victoria, along the famous Beach Drive to Oak Bay, returning via Rockland Avenue.

TWO TRIPS DAILY—9 A. M. AND 1:30 P. M.

Seats reserved at any hotel or by direct 'phone 182.

'NEMO'

THE QUEEN OF BREAKFAST FOODS

LATE

(NAMELESS FOOD)

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO.

# Double Tracking Canadian Pacific

## An Interesting Announcement Is Made by the Freight Traffic Manager.

## Duplication of Over Four Hundred Miles of Track Ordered.

Interesting announcements with respect to the double tracking of the C. P. R. from Winnipeg to Fort William were made in Winnipeg the other day by Mr. W. R. MacInnes, freight traffic manager of the road, who is now en route to Victoria. Mr. MacInnes, who is expected to reach this city early in the coming week, in speaking of this improvement, said:

"The contract for the double tracking of the Canadian Pacific from Fort William to Winnipeg, which has been awarded to Foley Bros., is attracting considerable attention. The obstacles attending the duplicating of 427 miles of track with eighty-pound rails from Lake Superior to the capital of Manitoba are due first to the exceedingly difficult character of about a quarter of the work, and, second, by the fact that any delay or obstruction to the vast volume of traffic passing over this particular section of the Canadian Pacific railroad will have to be avoided in the carrying out of the contract.

"A good deal has been said about the utilization of the many sidings, which have been lengthened out during the past year or two, and those unacquainted with the true nature of the work have taken it for granted that a good percentage of the total double tracking has already been accomplished. Double tracks require sidings, however, as well as single ones, and although the extended sidings will to some extent lessen the sum total of the work the contractors have now on hand, the task for all that is a very formidable one. All foundations put in for bridges and abutments for years past have been laid with a view to a double track later on. Consequently the difficulties are less in this respect. The bridges on the route are, however, not large, neither are there many of them. It is in the grades and curves that the most radical changes will have been accomplished when the work is fully completed three years hence.

### Importance of Change

"As a result of the double tracking, the carrying capacity of the Canadian Pacific from Lake Superior to the wheat fields of the West will be revolutionized. At the present time there is a maximum grade of 1 per cent. against westbound traffic, and a half of 1 per cent. against eastbound, yet when the present contract is completed the maximum grade will have been reduced to four-tenths of 1 per cent. each way.

"The importance of this change will be better understood by the official statement that no less than 30 per cent. will be added to the hauling power of every locomotive on that section of the road. The company has had experienced engineers on the line since early last fall, and the work has been carried on under Mr. W. F. Tye, chief engineer, at the head office in Winnipeg. It has probably resulted in securing a very perfect location between Winnipeg and the Canadian Pacific railroad's lake port. It may be said, however, that with all their subsequent information, the engineers of today pay their predecessors the compliment of saying that the location made years ago by Sir Sanford Fleming and his staff was, taking all things into consideration, an admirable one.

### Some New Road

"It is estimated that out of the entire distance about 10 per cent., or say, forty miles, will have to be completely diverted, and an entirely new roadbed created, most of this change taking place west of Rat Portage, where, in fact, a very large percentage of the heavy work is located. There are three tunnels on the line, but they will be simply enlarged, so as to permit two tracks instead of one. The contractors will find the most difficult work between Eagle river, some 230 miles west of Fort William, and Telford, a stretch of, say, 110 miles, and a good part of this will be rock cutting.

"The contractors will begin work immediately near Rat Portage."

## RECOMMENCE SHIPPING.

### Copper Queen Mine on Texada Island to Start Sending Out Ore.

Another Texada island mine, the Copper Queen, is to recommence shipping in a couple of weeks, says the Vancouver World. On Friday Mr. Harry Wilde, M. E., of New York, will proceed to Van Anda to start things moving around the mine, and he expects to have everything in shape and to be shipping ore in the time stated.

The Copper Queen, from which a great deal of rich ore has been taken since it was first operated some years ago, is a well developed mine on which the shaft is down 620 feet with a considerable length of drifting at the various levels. The mine, which is owned by Mr. Treat of Seattle, has been idle since December last, when an English syndicate, headed by a brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, threw up its lease. The mine has been operated by various parties and has now been taken up by New York capitalists who are well enough satisfied with Mr. Wilde's report to have taken a long lease.

Indeed there seems to be no reason why the Copper Queen should not be what it has always been locally credited with being, a first class proposition. It is situated within the townsite of Van Anda and within half a mile of salt water, which is reached by a tramway. The coarse ore carries about eight per cent. of copper, $10 to $11 in gold and three ounces of silver, making a total value of $30 a ton at a conservative estimate. The last shipment made from the mine carried an ounce of gold. The fine ore carries four per cent. copper, about $6 in gold and an ounce of silver.

Mr. Wilde, who is a mining engineer of wide experience in mining from Mexico to Canada and has spent many years in Western camps, expects to ship about 250 tons of ore a month at the start, employing a crew of about 20 men.

Another Texada mine in the same locality, also owned by Mr. Treat, is the Loyal, which is now being developed by Mr. Jacobs, a mining engineer from the States. Mr. Jacobs is now in the city looking for men to sink a shaft on the property.

This awakening of American mining men to the value of the ore bodies of Texada Island, which has latterly fallen rather into the background, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on Vancouver, to which the island trade belongs. In addition to the two mines mentioned there are others. The Marble Bay is shipping regularly to the Tacoma smelter, and the iron mines of the island are to be worked, as already published in the World, on a large scale before the end of the year.

A Bad Sidewalk.—A gentleman yesterday directed the Colonist to direct attention to the bad condition of the sidewalk on the north side of Rae street, between Douglas and Blanchard. He says that the planks are very loose, and some of the nails protrude two inches.


THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Paid-up Capital, $8,700,000. Reserve Fund, $3,500,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition

PORTLAND, ORE.

This Bank having its own branch at Portland, Ore., is able to offer special facilities to visitors to the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition. Branches at San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, Dawson and other points on the Pacific coast.

Money Orders, Drafts and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued payable at any of these places.

VICTORIA BRANCH

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.


## FROM NEW ZEALAND.

### Former Farmer at Antipodes to Take Up Residence on This Island.

W. F. Ackland-Hood, of Poverty Bay, New Zealand, arrived by the Empress of China, and is staying at the Driard Hotel. He has been for some years sheep and dairy farming in New Zealand. Owing, however, to the high price and scarcity of labor, which is almost entirely white labor, and to the fact that the price of land has advanced fifty per cent. in the last two years, many people, said he, regard this as a favorable time to clear out. In fact, the great demand for land for small dairying and the prices obtainable is making it out of the question to hold large blocks of land. Such is the present demand, that he could have let out his four hundred acres at ten dollars per acre per annum to small dairy farmers.

Mr. Ackland-Hood has sold his interests in New Zealand, and has been attracted to Vancouver Island by the favorable reports of others and the fame of its salmon fishing, which latter he intends to enjoy for a while pending the arrival of his family, who follow him shortly, as it is at present his intention to settle in the country if he finds conditions suitable to his views.

# AN ECHO OF BIG BEND EXCITEMENT

## Rush to Seymour Arm Recalls the Stampede of Forty Years Ago.

Not since the collapse of the Big Bend excitement of 1865-6 have so many people congregated at the old townsite of Seymour, at the head of Seymour Arm, and trodden the old trail that served thousands of fortune-hunters as they made their way to and from the El Dorado on the Columbia and its gold-laden tributaries, says the Kamloops Sentinel. The location of the numerous mineral claims on what is the most pronounced and best defined vein in the province is responsible for the resurrection of the old trail. Scores of men have already made their way to the new strike, and more go in with every trip the little steamer makes from Sicamous Junction on Shuswap lake.

The old trail is but little overgrown with new growth of underbrush; but fallen timber makes traveling irksome in places. The old log bridges are in most cases just as firm and sound as the day they were put in, and even on the large branch of the Seymour river, the abutments of the bridge are in good condition, though the superstructure has long since been swept away. In the valley at the head of the Arm there is a considerable extent of excellent land suitable for mixed farming and fruit culture, though the greater part of it is, it is understood, held by absentees, who also have the timber rights. The quality of the timber is of the finest, the cedar, fir and other trees reaching large dimensions.

Upon passing through the heavy timber and reaching the higher ground, the growth becomes more open, and great stretches of wild pasture lands, knee-deep in luxuriant grasses, greet the eye, and afford feeding grounds for large herds of cariboo. This is a favorite hunting ground, where the Indians resort for deer, and they have been very reticent about the presence of mineral in that neighborhood, many claiming they knew years ago of what is termed the new galena strike, but said nothing about it, as they did not want the white men to know of the cariboo hunting to be had—they wanted that for themselves.

There are already over eight miles of claims staked on the great galena vein, and many of the prospectors who are in that section will no doubt turn their attention to the surrounding hills, and it is more than possible other discoveries of importance will be made before the snow drives the prospector out of the mountains. A vein 2,000 feet deep, and proved to be more than three miles long, is not found every day. Whether it will prove all its owners hope or not, depends upon so many things that it is somewhat premature to make a forecast, but it is very probable that works may be erected for the local treatment of the ore. Even if the gold and silver values should prove to be low when the limit of oxidization is passed, it will be a huge lead mine, the assays giving 69 per cent. of that metal. Should the ore be treated on the spot, the old town of Seymour will again be the seat of activity; history will repeat itself, as has happened more than once in this province. The future progress of the new mining district will be watched with keen interest.

In the old days of the Big Bend excitement the thousands that flocked in went either by trail along Shuswap lake or by water to Seymour, then by trail over the divide to the Columbia river. The steamer Marten was built at Kamloops by the Hudson's Bay traffic, and carried the majority of miners, though many went in canoes and rowboats. Kamloops was the outfitting point, and is now, as then, the natural place for prospectors to obtain their supplies. There is no reason why the local steamboat men should not make a few trips from Kamloops to Seymour. No doubt many others than prospectors would gladly avail themselves of an excursion cruise on one of the prettiest sheets of water in the country. There is no more charming scenery to be found in British Columbia, and such a trip would be a capital short holiday for those who would like to get away for a few days.

Not Yet Retaken.—William Miller, alias Stephens, the prisoner who escaped from the chain gang, had not been retaken up to the time of going to press. He was seen and identified by a recently discharged prisoner on Store street yesterday, but the jail officials have so far been unable to locate him. It is not known if he has any friends from whom he can obtain food and clothing to replace the prison garb, but from the fact that he was seen yesterday it is believed he has been successful in changing the prison clothes for others. No reports have been made to the police of boats being missing, and it is believed that the escaped man has not yet left the island.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CRICKET.

### An All-Day Match

An all-day cricket match has been arranged to take place today between the Pender Island team and a local eleven selected by Mr. Justice Irving. The game will be played on the grounds of the Pender Island team, the locals leaving by the V. & S. train at 7:45 this morning. The team selected by Mr. Justice Irving will be as follows: Mr. Justice Irving, Bolton Irving, J. C. Barnacle, Col. Jones, G. Kitson, Capt. Wright, A. McLean, R. Jaegers, R. H. Swinerton, Cadets Rhodes and B. Irving. Judge Lampman will act as umpire, and R. White as scorer.

### Victoria vs. Bankers

The United Bankers will meet a team from the Victoria Cricket Club on the Jubilee Hospital grounds this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the teams being as follows:

Victoria—A. Martin, H. N. Cobbett, D. M. Rogers, A. P. Luxton, A. Coles, L. B. Trimen, W. T. Williams, E. J. Howe, P. Richardson, A. Conyers, W. Gregson.

United Bankers—G. S. Holt, G. A. Taylor, Heb. Gillespie, Ken. Gillespie, R. G. Monteith, F. A. Macrae, W. G. Phipps, N. B. Gresley, R. A. Bethune, W. R. Seatle, and E. W. Carr Hilton.

## THE GUN.

### A Practice Shoot

The members of the Capital Gun Club will have a practice shoot this afternoon at their traps at the Driving park. Tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., the shoot for the cup presented by Messrs. Howard & Johnson, of The Willows, will take place. The cup will be known as "The Willows" cup, and will be competed for among the members of the Capital Gun Club. The cup must be won three times before becoming the property of any person. The conditions of the shoot are 30 birds at unknown angles.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### J. B. A. A. Tournament

The finals in the J. B. A. A. tournament will take place at the James Bay courts this afternoon, beginning at 2:15. The events for today will be the ladies' and mixed doubles and men's singles. The latter is expected to be a very close game, and will decide the possession of the challenge cup presented by B. Williams & Co. No admission will be charged, and all those interested in lawn tennis are cordially invited to attend. During the afternoon refreshments will be served by the ladies. The only game played yesterday was the ladies' doubles, in which Miss Leeming and Miss Wilson defeated Miss Macrae and Miss Earle, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

For today the contestants will be:

Men's singles—J. Heyland vs. J. Leeming.

Ladies' doubles—Miss Leeming and Miss Wilson vs. Mrs. Hilton and Miss Stannard.

Mixed doubles—C. P. Schwengers and Miss Wilson vs. J. Leeming and Miss Macrae.

### Bankers' Tourney

F. A. Macrae again proved his superiority over E. W. Carr Hilton by winning in three straight sets in the finals of the above tournament, which was played at the James Bay courts yesterday. Ideal weather, an impartial audience and good tennis was the order of the day, and each set was well contested.

This is the seventh year the cup has been played for. No one has yet been able to win it outright, the two closest being Macrae and Hilton, both of whom have won it twice. The full score by sets was: F. A. Macrae (owe 30.3) beat E. W. Carr Hilton (owe 15.3), 6-3, 10-8, 6-4.

## FOOTBALL.

### Practice Today

The members of the Victoria United football team are again reminded of the practice at Oak Bay this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It is absolutely necessary that if the team intend to make a showing at Portland that they must attend practice.

## LACROSSE.

### The League Game

The Victoria senior team, accompanied by a large number of supporters, leave this morning for Vancouver, where they will meet the representatives of the Terminal City in a league game this afternoon. The local team feel very confident of their ability to give Vancouver a good rub, and are at present in better shape than at any time this season. The practice work during the last few weeks has been good, and a big improvement is noticed. Besides this, they have gained confidence in each other and will be able today to play the game of their lives. At first it was thought that the full team would not be able to make the trip, but thanks to the very generous actions on the part of the employers of the players in making arrangements to allow their workmen off, it has been possible to send the full team over. This action on the part of those who the players are at present engaged by is highly thought of by the members of the executive, who realize that the question of the players getting off lies with those who are entitled to their services.

The question of referee has not yet been decided, but it is expected that a New Westminster man will be appointed. Among those who go up with the team are nearly all the executive, who will cheer the boys on to victory. The team carries with it the best wishes of the citizens of Victoria for their success today. The team is as follows: Goal, S. Lorimer; point, A. Clegg; cover point, T. Crocker; defence field, W. Hatcher, C. Taylor, A. Stevens; centre, B. Hendron; home field, F. Baker, H. Sargison, D. Munro; outside home, F. White; inside home, W. West. Reserves, E. Mason and P. Morris.

## PERSONALS.

A. W. Von Rhein returned home yesterday evening from the east.

Dean Spencer has returned from a four months' trip to Europe in the interests of the stores of David Spencer, Ltd.

Miss Haughton has returned from Chilliwack, where she has been visiting friends.

Amongst the guests at the Dominion Hotel are F. G. Moore, Vancouver; D. W. Grummett, Elkhorn, Man.; L. W. Waugh, Vancouver; P. McTavish, Vancouver; Alex. Smith, Vernon; E. H. Grant, Chemainus; Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Cumberland; H. Tagger, Moose Jaw; E. H. Bromelette and wife, Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. C. and Miss McLaren, Renfrew, Ont.

At the King Edward are Ida A. Bundy, Fannie B. Taylor, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Alta R. Koontz, Robert H. Willes, Chicago; C. H. Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; C. R. Hibert, Vancouver; A. Von Ettinger, Portland; H. N. Boulley and wife, Aberdeen, S. D.; Mrs. Richard Scott, San Francisco.

Registered at the Vernon are: F. A. McGuire, Wenatchee, Wash.; N. L. McNeil, Virginia, Ill.; Miss E. J. Maclean, Miss E. A. Maclean, Winnipeg; Miss M. Bayne, Toronto; Miss Sinclair, Brandon; J. F. Trelawny, Kelowna; J. Murray, James A. Ross, Vancouver; A. E. Birch, Mrs. C. S. Birch, Sidney, B. C.; Miss E. Neibergall, San Francisco.

Guests at the St. Francis include Mr. R. M. Guinn, wife and son, Waterloo; J. L. Byner, wife and son, George and Richard, Carlisle, Pa.; W. C. Russell, C. R. Helgon, Winnipeg; W. W. Cox, Seattle; Ralph R. Caldwell, Thurston Murrell, Cincinnati; A. E. Curdy, Kansas City; Mrs. W. W. Curdy, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. G. Brynon, Los Angeles; Mrs. F. T. Rouse and two daughters, Winnifred and Mary, Appleton, Wis.; J. H. Welsh, Shawnigan Lake.

T. Ferguson, Toronto; A. Wood and wife, Vancouver, are at the New England.

Among the guests at the Driard are David Banks, Jr., New York; John Lang, Scotland; T. H. Brady, Montreal; W. B. Grant, Hamilton; A. H. Wallbridge, Vancouver; Charles D. Barker, Scotland.

### What Gossip Is

Guernsey (Wyo.) Gazette.

Gossip is a humming bird with eagle wings and a voice like a foghorn. It can be heard from Dan to Beersheba and has caused more trouble than all the ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, coyotes, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, rattlesnakes, sharks, sore toes, cyclones, earthquakes, blizzards, smallpox, yellow fever, gout and indigestion that this great United States have known or will know when the universe shuts up shop and begins the final invoice. In other words, it has got war and hell both backed up in the corner yelling for ice water.

# A Great Project By the C. P. R.

## Possible That Electricity May Supplant Steam on Fort William Division.

## Officials Now Securing Data—Plenty of Power Is Available.

In connection with the recent visit of W. F. Tye, chief engineer of the C.P.R. to Winnipeg, several sensational stories have come out, says the Winnipeg Free Press. One of these is that the question of handling traffic between Winnipeg and Fort William by electricity was under consideration.

From excellent authority it has been learned that not only was the proposition discussed at that time, but competent engineers have visited several of the power sites along the route with the idea of finding out what electrical energy was available for the purpose. It was found that while many of these are now held by various companies, it may still be possible to obtain sufficient power for the company's purposes.

It is understood that the matter is not going to be dropped, but that estimates of the cost of the scheme will be made, together with comparisons of the relative values of steam and electricity for railroad work of this magnitude. Such tables of comparison involve a great amount of detail work, and will need considerable time to complete.

### Used Much in the East.

In many parts of the United States, more particularly in the east, electrical energy has been adopted for suburban traffic, and in places where the smoke of locomotives would be a nuisance. Satisfactory results have been obtained, and the systems are being rapidly enlarged. Coal is used in the majority of cases to generate the power, and this is recognized as being the most expensive method for the development of electrical energy. At and near Niagara Falls, where electricity is being generated by water-power at a very low cost, the extension of the electrical lines is phenomenal.

### Coal is Costly.

The question of fuel supply for railways operating on the western prairies is one of great importance. The nearest Canadian supply is in the Rockies, while a large proportion is brought from the United States by boat to Fort William, and from there distributed by rail. This brings the cost to a higher figure than on eastern lines, and makes the operating expenses proportionately greater. Then, again, it has been found that the wear and tear on the permanent way has been greater when steam locomotives are used than when electricity is the motive power. This will also have to be considered in making the estimates.

### Plenty of Power Available.

The one factor which first suggested the plan of handling the traffic between Winnipeg and the lakes by electricity is the distribution of the available power sites along the line. At Kakabeka Falls, 20 miles west of Fort William, there is a body of water of sufficient size and with sufficient head to handle all the traffic involved, if it could be harnessed and the energy generated distributed along the line. Again at Keewatin there is a power site that can be developed up to 30,000 horse-power. Still further west there are several sites along the Winnipeg river which may be utilized. This gives three points of distribution along the route, bringing all points within easy reach of a generating station. There are many attractive points in the idea, and all that remains to be done is to get an estimate as to the relative cost of steam versus electricity.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### The Grand

Comedy is dispensed in generous measure all through the fine bill at the Grand this week. It commences in the excellent sketch by Castellet and Hall entitled "The Wall Street Broker" and is continued through the clever acrobatic act of the Busch family, the 15-minute singing and talking act of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall, and is abundant in the remarkably clever performance of Prof. Brydon's troupe of well-trained dogs. This latter act has been the delight of the children at the matinees all through the week, and for their benefit Manager Jameson has arranged that there shall be two matinees today, beginning sharp at 2:30, and that only five cents shall be charged for children. This applies to all children of whatever age. Tonight the engagement will close with three performances, beginning at 7:30, 8:30 and 9:30.

### The Savoy

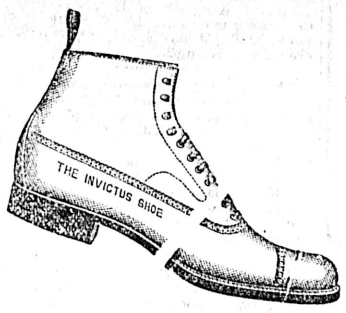
A matinee will be given this afternoon at the Savoy theatre commencing at 3 o'clock. This arrangement has been made in order that those who have found it impossible to attend any of the performances this week will not be debarred from at least witnessing one show. At the matinee the full programme will be presented, including all the number of star novelty acts which are on the boards this week.

## A PLEA FOR SIMPLICITY.

M. A. P.

We poor Londoners by birth or adoption meantime find in the city of our love and of our choice all that almost unearthly beauty which belongs to it when the sun is hot in the sky. The trees are rich in foliage in all the parks, the Serpentine looks more like a magic stream than something of real and prosaic daily life. In Kensington Gardens you can see sunsets that even Whistler could not find a fault with. If you walk by the Embankment, the Thames has beauties of day, of evening, and of night that are unsurpassed by those of any stream in the world. In fact, it is a time when it is a privilege to be alive, and to be a citizen of London. And yet it is a period of the year that has its drawbacks. For it is the time of continuous feastings, and the ever present invitation to the rout or the ball. If it were not for Carlsbad and Hamburg and Vichy, it is certain that many of London's prominent citizens would never get over the exhaustion of the season. With all its glories it is a time that tries digestions and nerves more than any other period of the year. It need not be so. It all comes of that vice which still flourishes among us; a vice that seems to me to increase with the years; the vice of making eating and drinking the main feature of our entertainments. There will never be a season that leaves no ill-health, no fatigue, no unpleasant taste in the mouth behind it until we have changed, if not revolutionized, our methods of entertainment; and substitute for the huge dinner and the copious wine of today the short, simple dinner and the scanty wine that the true philosopher knows are essential to true enjoyment of life. I have more than once said that if I ever had been rich enough to set the fashion I would have kept in my house a grill room where my friends exhausted by long courses and cosmopolitan cooking, would have hailed with delight the simple chop and the unadorned steak. I am glad to say that some people have plagiarized my idea, and that nowadays some of the best entertainers of London give their guests but short dinners; and in that way add to the enjoyment of the evening and take away from the sombreness of the morning that follows the feasting.


Let Them All Come




Men, Lads & Misses

and be fitted right and left with a pair of our new stock of up-to-date

FOOTWEAR

That's what we are here for.

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 pairs Men's Dongola Kid Lace Boots..... | $3.00 |
| 60 pairs Men's Box Calf Lace Boots..... | 3.00 |
| 60 pairs Men's Box Calf Blucher..... | 3.00 |
| Geo. A. Slater's Invictus Fine Shoes...$4.00 to | 5.00 |
| 30 pairs Ladies' Dongola, dull kid top..... | 2.00 |
| 36 pairs Ladies' Kid Bluchers, patent tip..... | 2.50 |
| C. P. Ford & Co. Fine Boots, at..... | 4.00 |
| 120 pairs Misses' Dongola Lace, patent tip.... | 1.75 |
| 60 pairs Misses' Box Calt Lace Boots ..... | 1.75 |
| 120 pairs Boys' Box Calf Boots, a dandy at... | 2.00 |

We have just received $1000.00 worth of Fine Boots and Shoes, that were shipped to a firm in B. C., which for some reason could not handle them. We got them at a sacrifice, and we are selling very close.

James Maynard,

85 Douglas St., Odd Fellows' Block

Sole Agent for the Ralston Health Shoes.


## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, August 25—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains high over this province, and the fine weather, which is general over the Pacific slope, is likely to continue for some days. Fine warm weather also continues in the Territories and Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

| | Min. | Max. |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 47 | 65 |
| Vancouver | 41 | 70 |
| New Westminster | 42 | 70 |
| Kamloops | 48 | .. |
| Barkerville | 35 | 64 |
| Fort Simpson | 50 | 60 |
| Atlin | 48 | 54 |
| Dawson, Y. T. | 46 | 56 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 44 | 74 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 52 | 80 |
| Portland, Ore. | 48 | 78 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 54 | 68 |

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and vicinity. Continued fair today and Sunday.

Lower Mainland: Continued fair today and Sunday; stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

| | Deg. | | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a.m. | 49 | Mean | 56 |
| Noon. | 62 | Highest | 65 |
| 5 p.m. | 61 | Lowest | 47 |

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... Calm.
Noon ..... 8 miles south.
5 p.m. ..... 8 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fine.
Sunshine—11 hours 42 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.020
Corrected.....30.038

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.02

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 25.—The confused state of sentiment in the stock market today was manifested from the very outset. The tone was irregular throughout and trading was narrow and professional. Yesterday's movement in Reading prejudiced a feeling of fear, which was but partly allayed by the protestations of the operators responsible for the movement. Reading's course has created a technical situation, such as the market has not known in years, but anything suggestive of a "corner" is alarmingly reminiscent. Another matter which is held for serious reflection was the latest news regarding the status of the Russian-Japanese peace negotiations. It was generally believed in the best financial circles that the situation had at last reached a most critical stage. The short interest in the market was not slow to seize upon the opportunities thus presented. Interest naturally centred around Reading. Its movements during the day, however, were illustrative of the market's general tone; at different times the market was extremely dull and showed almost an utter absence of support. New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Great Northern preferred, together with other high class issues, recording material declines. The market steadied in the afternoon, although Reading continued to act erratically. Business dwindled in the last session, and the closing hour was the dullest of the day. Bonds were heavy; total sales par value, $3,105,000. United States 2's advanced ⅛ per cent. on call.

### Closing Prices

New York, Aug. 25.—Amal Copper 87¾; Ann Loco 52½; Ann Sugar 144¾; Ann Smelting 130; Ann Car Fdy 37½; Anac 117½; Atch 89⅝; B & O 113½; B R T 69⅞; C P R 160¼; C & O 57; C & N W 222½; C M & St P 182⅝; Colo Sou 28⅞; pfd 62¾; Cons Gas N Y 187; C F & I 45⅞; Detroit United 94¾; D & H xd 221¼; D & R G 35; pfd 89¼; G N pfd 316; Jersey Cent 217; Gas & Tex 34¼; pfd 72½; L & N 150½; Man Elev 163; Mo Pac 108; Met St Ry 139⅝; N Y C & H 154; Erie 50⅞; 1st pfd 84¼; 2nd pfd 77¾; N Y O & W 36; Nor & West 85¼; Pac Mail 46½; Penna 146¾; Pressed Steel 46; pfd 97½; Peo Gas 104⅞; P & R 123; Rock Island Certs 51¾; Sou Ry 36; pfd 100¼; Sou Pac 67⅞; T C & I 90 1-4; Tex Pac 35¾; U S S 63½; pfd 104¾; U S R 51¾; Union Pac 136½; Wabash pfd 43¼; W U Tel 94; Wis Cent 29¼; pfd 59½; C P R in London 165 1-4; Mackay 41½ to ⅞; pfd 75 to 73¾.

### Money Markets

London, Aug. 25.—4 p. m.: Consols for money 90⅝; for account 90⅝.

### Metal Markets

London, Aug. 25.—Lead £14 2s. 6d.
New York, Aug. 25.—Lead $4.85.

Boston, Aug. 25.—Copper shares softened moderately during early trading hours today, but rallied in the afternoon. The close was quiet.

### Canadian Trade

New York, Aug. 25.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending August 24, showing percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Montreal, $23,666,393, increase 24.8. Toronto, $18,415,114, increase 34. Winnipeg, $7,768,851, increase 63. Ottawa, $2,265,743, increase 4.9. Halifax, $1,420,316, decrease 1.2. Vancouver, for Mainland of B. C.), $1,831,061, increase 14.7; Quebec, $1,607,447, increase 11.8. Hamilton, $1,154,004, increase 9.8. St. John, $928,729, decrease 6. London, $971,492, increase 3.7. Victoria, $626,179, increase 10.6.

Wholesale trade displays more activity as August draws to a close. The underlying new crop prospects are al favorable to an excellent fall business. Ontario crops have been good, production and export of dairy products have been heavier than for years past, and industry in the Dominion shows exceptional activity.

Montreal reports more activity in wholesale business, with groceries, dry goods and hardware showing most life.

Toronto reports that the exposition is sure to draw a large number of buyers next week. Dry goods are in brisk demand; while groceries and hardware are well situated.

Winnipeg reports excellent crops now being gathered.

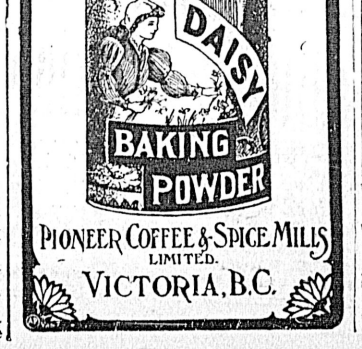
Failures during the week number 14 as against 26 in this week a year ago.

### London Stocks

London, Aug. 25.—The stock exchange was less cheerful today. Anxiety regarding the result of the peace negotiations and the approach of the settlement, which induced the bulls to secure profits, caused a set-back generally. Americans yielded to selling pressure, prompted by the Wall Street advices, declined below parity, in the absence of support and closed weak. Reading was the exception, with a strong upward tendency. Later they reacted and closed at 62¾. Japanese and Russian securities weakened on profit taking and on unfavorable news from Portsmouth. The former steadied later. Japanese 6's of 1904 were quoted at 103⅞.


Colic and Diarrhoea—A Remedy That Is Prompt and Pleasant.

The prompt results produced by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy together with its pleasant taste have won for it a place in many households. Mr. W. T. Thayer, a merchant of Winslow, Ala., writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and also with men on my place, for diarrhoea and colic, and it always gives relief promptly and pleasantly." For sale by all druggists.



"Red Wheat" is mighty good whisky for any time—any occasion—for sickness and for health.

Have a bottle in your grip for companion sake. Have a bottle on the sideboard for good fellowship. Have a bottle at the office for a tonic when you don't feel "up to the mark."

"Red Wheat" Whisky

is bottled in bond under Government supervision. That guarantees its age and purity. "Red Wheat" is put up in 32 ounce bottles. You get a full quart of fine, old whisky when you buy "Red Wheat."

ROYAL DISTILLERY, - Hamilton, Canada

SAVOY THEATRE

R. J. McDONELL, Manager.

Week of August 14, 1905.

SHIELDS & PAUL
ANVIL & GRIM
ROSCOE & SIMS
RICHARDS & SISTERS
LOTTIE TALBOT

Admission.....15c. and 25c.

DAILY 2.30 to 4.30 GRAND DAILY 7.30 to 10.30

Gen. Admission, 10c Res. Seats, 20c
Matinee 10 cents all over.
ROBT. JAMIESON ..... Manager

Week of August 21.
BRYDON'S TROUPE OF EDUCATED DOGS
MR. & MRS. D. M. HALL.
THE WONDERFUL BUSCH FAMILY
CASTILLAT & HALL
LITTLE EDNA FOLEY
NEW MOVING PICTURES

50 JOHNSON STREET.
Go where the crowds go.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tuesday, Aug. 29. Opening of the season.

WILTON LACKAYE

In WM. A. BRADY'S Massive and Stupendous Production of

THE PIT

Adapted from Frank Norris' famous novel. Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50. Seats on sale Saturday at Waitt's Music Store, Government street.

Globe Wernicke Bookcase Units

are made by the oldest and largest house in the world making sectional bookcases. Whether you buy for your home library or for the office, this assures you being always able to procure additional units when wanted.

Made in Canada, with all the latest American improvements.

Agents and distributing facilities at all principal points.

Catalogue 104 C tells all about them. Write for it—free.

The Globe-Wernicke Co., Ltd.
STRATFORD, ONT.

# Genuine Damson Plums

THIS WEEK.

**Yellow, Blue and Red Plums and Prunes**

Arriving Every Day from 2c up to 4c.

**MOWAT'S GROCERY** 77 Yates Street


# Gives Promise of A Great Camp

### Richness and Vastness of the Ore Bodies on the Conrad Group of Mines.

### Likely to Be One of the Largest Money Producers on the Continent.

Tunnels run or shafts sunk in a dozen or more places on the Conrad Consolidated, Conrad Bonanza and J. H. Conrad groups of mines in the mountains adjacent to Little Windy Arm have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that there lies the richest and most extensive body of silver and gold ore ever discovered on the American continent, says the White Horse Star.

The various Conrad groups comprise 17 claims, on each of which the ore vein is from 8 to 14 feet wide and assays all the way from $50 to $3,000 per ton, principally in silver. At present no ore is being mined that assays less than $600 per ton.

#### Active Operations

To date more work has been done on the Montana mine than on the others. There a tunnel has penetrated the mountain a distance of 240 feet, all of which tunnel, with the exception of the first few feet, runs through ore going from $2,000 to $3,000 to the ton. Already from 600 to 800 tons of ore are on the Montana dump. It is now being sacked and packed out by mule train to the steamboat landing, a distance of four miles, for shipment to smelters.

Adjoining the Montana are the Montana Hero and Glacier claims, and on the latter and 1,550 feet from the Montana tunnel another tunnel is being run into the mountain side, which will tap the Montana tunnel. Later the ore from this entire mountain will be taken out by the Glacier tunnel, near the mouth of which will be located the mine terminal of the ore-carrying aerial tramway, now in course of construction.

A mile southward from the Montana, Mountain Hero, Glacier and other mines comprising the Montana group are found the Venus, Uranus, Uranus No. 2, M. & N., and other claims, on all of which the ledge has been located, the ore from which is shown by assays to be even richer than that of the Montana group.

#### To Transport Ore

To convey from these latter mentioned claims the ore to the beach a second aerial tramway will be constructed and for the purpose of surveying and constructing this second tram R. M. Riblet of Spokane, Wash, the greatest aerial tramway constructor on the continent, is expected to arrive in a few days.

In the working of the above mentioned claims about 60 men are now employed. Three shifts of eight hours each are worked. Herman W. Vance, one of the most experienced quartz miners in the west, is mine foreman. He is operating with about 40 men on the Montana group, while sub-Foreman George Erickson, another experienced quartz man, is operating a smaller crew on the southward group of claims.

The value of every foot of ore mined is accurately ascertained by the company's assayer, F. W. Farrington, a young and highly capable man who ws brought in by the general manager of the company and mines, G. A. Singer, on his return from his late visit to the outside. Mr. Farrington was with Mr. Singer for years in Colorado and was trained by him up to his present high standing as an accurate assayer.

#### Tramway Now Building

The tramway now under process of construction is the first thing of the kind undertaken in Yukon territory, and is being installed by R. E. Lanyon, of Nelson, B. C., who has to his credit five tramways in excellent working order, the majority of them in British Columbia. Mr. Lanyon is employing about 50 men in the tram construction and will make a mighty effort to complete it by October 1st. For the construction of the tramway 22 carloads of lumber and timbers have been already received for use in the various towers. The cables, one endless, another stationary, will be delivered on the ground in a few days and before the towers are ready to receive them.

The length of the stationary cable will be 19,386 feet, while the bucket carrying endless cable will be twice that length. The cable will work by the gravity system and automatically. The mine terminal of the cable tramway will be at an elevation 3,470 feet above that of the beach terminal. Material for the tramway will be packed and "snaked" up the mountain side by mules, of which Billy Wiesdeppe is operating a train of 25 head. The pack train will carry construction material for the tramway up the mountain and return with ore.

#### Conrad City

Messrs. Conrad and Singer, for the mining company, have secured by purchase from the government 320 acres of land on the beach for tram terminals, mill sites, wharfage, and for such other uses as their business may demand, and there a tented village is already springing up under the name of Conrad City. The only public house yet in course of construction is that of Barney J. McGee, who will operate a hotel and store. Mr. McGee is both popular and law-abiding and may be depended upon to not only conduct a good and prosperous business, but to be made by acclamation the first mayor of Conrad City.

#### New Steamer Landings

Owing to the increased business incident to the mine work now going on in the Little Windy Arm locality, Supt. Scharschmidt of the White Pass fleets of steamers has promulgated a new list of landings for the fleet plying between Caribou and Atlin. The first new landing is Conrad City, 10 miles out from Caribou; next comes Canyon, three miles further up the arm and at the beach terminal of what will be the second aerial tramway. Three miles beyond Canyon is the boundary line between Yukon and British Columbia, and there a station or landing called Boundary has been established. The last new landing is located at the extreme head of Little Windy Arm, two miles over the boundary line in British Columbia, and is called Silverdale. At this latter point a townsite is already being laid out.

#### Retrospective

While there is millions in sight for the company owning and operating the mines, there will be little inducement for the establishment of private buisness industries at the new beach landings above mentioned before next spring, as until that time the company will not be operating on its contemplated heavy scale. Much work remains to be done before all proposed plans are carried out. While the company has already installed a telephone system throughout the camp, there are other and greater things on the list, one of them an electrical plant to supply power for drilling and compressing.

The White Pass & Yukon Railroad company contemplate building a spur to a convenient point on the Windy Arm beach, and in one year from today the present outlook justifies the Star in asserting that there will be in operation in the Little Windy Arm locality in the south end of Yukon territory one of the largest money producers on the American continent.

## THE LONG RIFLE IS TRIUMPHANT

The short rifle received a most severe blow at the hands of the Bisley riflemen—Regular, Auxiliary and Colonial.

Shooting in one day's competitions, the long rifle now in use made so nearly perfect scores that it is not too much to say that its performance is unequalled in the whole record of the world's shooting.

So few shots were dropped by some hundreds of competitors that it may be said that no Mannlicher, Mauser, Prag, or Lebel could possibly compare with the long barrel of the service rifle.

Its shooting has been superior to that of the American rifle, when using the advantages of the Buffington sight, with its famous peep-hole, and if the improvements devised for the shot rifle could be placed on the long weapon instead of being wasted on a "blunderbuss," the British army would be placed in a position second to none with regard to infantry fire.

Gunsmiths and marksmen from all parts of the Empire were unanimous in expressing their conviction that the phenomenal scoring would be impossible with the short rifle, and it must be borne in mind that the circles of the targets are this year reduced, thus making high scoring much more difficult.

The score of the day in question was made by Lance-Sergt. Pitts, of Essex, who stands at the head of a brigade of sharpshooters with a score of 104, or one point less than the possible.

This noncommissioned officer, it should be remembered, is from the rank and file of the shooting volunteers, and not one of the "cracks" with a famous shooting record. His score was made in the Stock Exhange competition, and the distances were 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Three other marksmen compiled 103 points. They were Sergeant Bodley and Private Reid of the Transvaal, and Armourer-Sergeant Stocks, of Yorkshire.

Lance-Corporal Samways, Dorset, made 102, and twenty-seven other marksmen scored 101 or 100 points. The prize list was flooded with 99's, and scores of one point less were actually counted out.

In these days, when marksmanship is of primary importance, these scores are in themselves a far greater test than any other form of rifle experiment, and will do more to condemn the short rifle than anything hitherto.

Yet another Bisley record has been broken, this time by a lady, Mrs. Chapman, of Staines, who over three distances scored 82 points, or only three fewer than the total of some of those who shot in international teams for the Kolapore Cup.

So far, Mrs. Chapman is the lady champion of all the Bisleys.


## TEST THE KIDNEYS.

Allow the urine to stand in a glass vessel for twenty-four hours, and if at the end of that it is clouded or has left a sediment in the bottom of the vessel you may be sure that your kidneys are diseased. As a means of invigorating the action of the kidneys and making them strong and healthy, there is no preparation so prompt and none so thorough as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

On August the 24th and 25th and September 16th and 17th the Northern Pacific Railway will sell round trip tickets to all transcontinental points at greatly reduced rates. For full information call at Northern Pacific ticket office, corner Government and Yates streets. *

## SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.


## B. C. COPPER IS ACTIVE.

### Corporation Has Secured Bonds at Chesaw and Hedley.

A despatch from Phoenix says: The British Columbia Copper Company this year has been branching out not a little in the way of securing bonds on several different groups of properties, all of which can be made tributary to the large smelting plant which that corporation's officers are planning to erect at some point in the Boundary, in addition to the present smelter now in successful operation at Greenwood. For years the company's tonnage has been derived from its own Mother Lode group of mines, in Deadwood camp, about three miles from the smelter; from the Emma mine, in Summit camp, and from such other custom ores as might be received.

In addition to these two groups being actively operated by the B. C. Copper Company, the company also has a bond on a majority interest in the well-known Sunset group in the Similkameen district, about nine miles from the town of Princeton. Here Foreman Morrison has 25 or 30 men at work on development, with results that are reported to be quite satisfactory to the management thus far.

#### Bond on Apex.

A month or two ago a bond was also taken on the Apex group, located not far from the Nickel Plate mine in Camp Hedley. At this property Foreman Hall has started development as well.

The latest acquisition, however, is the taking of a bond on what is known as the Grant group of copper claims, located on Copper mountain, east of Chesaw, Wash. This deal was recently put through, the property comprising some eleven claims, and Captain Harry Johns, an old-time mining man of the Boundary, has been placed in charge of the work there, and has 15 or 20 men employed on opening up the property. The company is thus at this time opening up and operating five different groups of claims in different parts of the country, and is evidently preparing for a large ore tonnage for the new smelting works whenever the Great Northern shall have completed its line into the Similkameen country.

*Babies Thrive*

on Nestlé's Food, because it contains all the food properties of rich, creamy cow's milk—in a form that tiny babies can assimilate.

Ready for the bottle by adding water—no milk required to prepare it.

**Nestle's Food**

makes sturdy, healthy babies. FREE SAMPLE (sufficient for 8 meals) sent to mothers on request.

THE LEEMING, MILES CO., Ltd. MONTREAL


# Busiest Town in British Columbia

### Midway the Mecca of the Railway Builders and the Speculators.

### "A Bustling Hustling Growing Booming Western Town."

Midway is the Mecca of the railway builders and others. The sleepy little town, which reminded one of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," has discarded its Rip Van Winkle airs, and is today a bustling, hustling, growing, booming, Western town, says the Boundary Creek Times. The optimist has already decided that Midway is coming to her own, and that destiny is at last going to have a chance; Midway is going to be the big town of the interior of British Columbia. The optimist invests his money, and is impatient with his friends because they do not follow him in his enthusiasm. The pessimist, on the other hand, sits tight. He remembers the fate of other towns that boomed during railway construction days, and whose greatness departed with the railway contractor and the railway navvy. He thinks Midway will be overdone during construction days, and when these are ended that the majority of the business men will be caught with big stocks and but few to buy.

Midway will probably find its level midway between these two extreme views. Those who have interested themselves in the transportation question realize that within the near future there must be a railway running north and south through the interior of British Columbia, cross-cutting the two or probably three transcontinental railway systems of the United States. Such a railway will find an outlet through the mountains at the international boundary line, and Midway may be the selected point. Then, too, Midway is a midway point in the Coast-Kootenay roads which are being built or projected. A happy combination of all favorable factors would make Midway a place of importance, but—

"Let us eat, drink and be merry; tomorrow we die." What's the use of worrying about the future? Midway today is a live railway centre. The V., V. & E., and the Midway and Vernon, both start from Midway, and construction work has commenced. There is money to be made there today, and sufficient for the day are the good times thereof.

The chief industry of a railway town is the sale of intoxicants. The temperance advocate may rage, but he has to face the cold stern facts. Wherever there is a railway camp there shall also be found a grogshop, legalized by the government, or, if not, then a grogshop popularly known as a "blind pig." Midway will shortly have many hotels, some good, some bad, some worse. The sleeping accommodation is needed.. Today the seven or eight hotels running cannot furnish beds enough, and men sleep on verandas, on bar-room floors, and in the hall; but there are seven or eight more in course of erection, so that this line of industry is liable to meet all reasonable requirements, solid or liquid. If not, the latter, then immediately across the line, is the town of Ferry. It is in the land of the free where law is useful in regulating the conduct of the effete East, and is not intended to restrict those who are building up a live town in the wild and woolly West. Ferry is growing, too—a few weeks ago it had one store and several saloons; today it has more saloons. A dance hall is also in course of erection, and when Ferry is in full swing, it will be a right up-to-date American town. Some people will likely call it a hell on earth, but it all depends on the point of view.

We must get back to Midway. Business men, after all, are not without the characteristics of the gentle sheep—one ventures, others follow. Before the resurrection the Midway merchants believed that they could more than satisfy the business requirements of the town; today they have competitors from Grand Forks, from Phoenix, from Eholt, and from Greenwood. Business, after all, cannot be regulated by the law of supply and demand. That may work all right in the settled East, but in the West, where there is business enough for one merchant, there must surely be business enough for two, and where two are prosperous four are sure to make money.

Midway can boast of the best townsite in the country. The broad valley where Kettle river and Boundary creek join, with the low rolling hills behind, makes an ideal townsite, but there is too much townsite. If the Midway Townsite Company were wise, they would subdivide a portion of the valley into small fruit farms, which could be sold at good prices. There is plenty of water to irrigate, and when railway construction days are over, a number of prosperous fruit-growers surrounding Midway might prove a strong support in the time of need. Townsite owners, however, do not take kindly to advice, so Midway is likely to remain for some time a large tract of good land, capable of sustaining a large population; but outside of the small portions dignified by the name of building lots, which will be used by those who establish their homes there, the valley will remain a common for a few horses and cows, each armed with an unmusical bell, and each doing its share in disturbing the dreams of the Midwayites. Even the most enthusiastic believer in Midway cannot anticipate a population of more than ten thousand people in the next twenty years. There is townsite enough for one hundred thousand. It is a simple waste of good land.

However, that is not our affair. Midway today is the town of British Columbia. May its shadow never grow less, and may the hopes of the optimist be realized.

## VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Victoria, B. C., August, 1905.

| Date. | Time | Ht | Time. | Ht | Time | Ht | Time. | Ht |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. | h. m. | ft. | h. m. | ft. | h. m. | ft. |
| 1 .... | 1:07 | 8.7 | 9:16 | 0.7 | 16:55 | 7.2 | 20:52 | 6.5 |
| 2 .... | 1:57 | 8.5 | 9:56 | 0.8 | 17:18 | 7.3 | 21:51 | 6.2 |
| 3 .... | 2:53 | 8.2 | 10:30 | 1.2 | 17:47 | 7.5 | 22:56 | 5.8 |
| 4 .... | 3:55 | 7.7 | 11:24 | 1.8 | 18:19 | 7.6 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 .... | 0:05 | 5.3 | 5:07 | 7.0 | 12:10 | 2.6 | 18:54 | 7.8 |
| 6 .... | 1:16 | 4.7 | 6:36 | 6.4 | 12:57 | 3.6 | 19:30 | 7.9 |
| 7 .... | 2:25 | 3.9 | 8:21 | 5.9 | 13:42 | 4.5 | 20:06 | 8.1 |
| 8 .... | 3:32 | 3.2 | 10:29 | 5.8 | 14:25 | 5.4 | 20:42 | 8.0 |
| 9 .... | 4:35 | 2.5 | 13:40 | 6.2 | 15:13 | 6.1 | 21:19 | 8.3 |
| 10 .... | 5:34 | 1.9 | 15:00 | 6.8 | 16:20 | 6.7 | 21:59 | 8.3 |
| 11 .... | 6:28 | 1.5 | 15:50 | 7.2 | 17:42 | 7.0 | 22:44 | 8.2 |
| 12 .... | 7:16 | 1.2 | 16:18 | 7.3 | 18:50 | 7.0 | 23:35 | 8.2 |
| 13 .... | 7:59 | 1.2 | 16:40 | 7.3 | 19:46 | 6.8 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 .... | 0:29 | 8.0 | 8:38 | 1.3 | 16:56 | 7.2 | 20:38 | 6.5 |
| 15 .... | 1:25 | 7.8 | 9:14 | 1.6 | 17:04 | 7.1 | 21:26 | 6.1 |
| 16 .... | 2:17 | 7.6 | 9:49 | 2.0 | 17:04 | 7.1 | 22:13 | 5.7 |
| 17 .... | 3:04 | 7.2 | 10:23 | 2.5 | 17:14 | 7.2 | 23:00 | 5.4 |
| 18 .... | 3:54 | 6.8 | 10:58 | 3.1 | 17:35 | 7.2 | 23:52 | 5.1 |
| 19 .... | 4:53 | 6.5 | 11:36 | 3.7 | 18:06 | 7.3 | ..... | ..... |
| 20 .... | 0:49 | 4.7 | 6:08 | 5.9 | 12:16 | 4.4 | 18:39 | 7.3 |
| 21 .... | 1:50 | 4.4 | 7:39 | 5.6 | 12:48 | 5.0 | 19:15 | 7.3 |
| 22 .... | 2:49 | 4.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19:51 | 7.4 |
| 23 .... | 3:45 | 3.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20:22 | 7.4 |
| 24 .... | 4:35 | 3.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20:49 | 7.5 |
| 25 .... | 5:22 | 2.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21:22 | 7.6 |
| 26 .... | 6:06 | 2.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22:15 | 7.8 |
| 27 .... | 6:49 | 1.9 | 16:15 | 6.8 | 18:12 | 6.7 | 23:20 | 8.0 |
| 28 .... | 7:31 | 1.6 | 15:24 | 6.8 | 19:08 | 6.3 | ..... | ..... |
| 29 .... | 0:24 | 8.1 | 8:12 | 1.5 | 15:20 | 7.0 | 19:58 | 5.9 |
| 30 .... | 1:23 | 8.1 | 8:51 | 1.5 | 15:40 | 7.2 | 20:46 | 5.3 |
| 31 .... | 2:22 | 8.1 | 9:50 | 1.8 | 16:07 | 7.4 | 21:36 | 4.7 |

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

## DISTRESS IN JAPAN.

### Suffering Amongst Wives and Families of Soldiers in Service.

Mr. J. Cooper Robinson, of the M. S. C. C. office, Confederation Life Building, writes the Toronto News, asking aid for the wives and families of Japanese soldiers on active service.

He quotes a letter written by Rev. R. E. McAlpine, Presbyterian missionary at Nagoya, Japan, which describes living conditions, as follows:

"If now you go to one of these soldier homes, the wife likely will meet you with a smiling face, and clothed in fairly presentable garb—seeing it is summer now, and she needs only one garment. But, entering, you find the children mostly in nature's garb, and the rest of the family almost in rags. The bedding you will note is about gone, and the cooking place looks as if it hadn't known a fire for a week. Questioning, you will find from two to five children, all under 10; and more often than not one or two aged parents 70 or 80 years old—all these dependent upon the exertions of the wife. If she or any others fall sick—well, that is simply outside the programme, and just mustn't happen.

"To help these needy ones the patriotic cities have been giving rice and also money—from one to four yen to a family. This, with what the wife was able to earn at the loom or other toil, enabled them to live; but now it seems that having established creches for caring for the children, the administrators of funds are to stop giving direct help, even of rice. Instead, notice is sent round that work will be given to all who apply. That sounds all right enough, till you come to think of those who can apply. Then it becomes apparent that none of those in our forty families can do so.

"These forty families—and a few more incidentally falling to us as we worked—are now on our hands. All will go merrily while the money lasts. But with an average of three yen (one yen—fifty cents) per month to each, you can estimate how soon the end of the tether will be reached. What will happen then? Cold weather will be approaching; and even though this cruel war should end, it would still be a long time before the soldiers returned and normal conditions were established. Still these heroic, silent sufferers must not be abandoned; they will still look to us for aid; but unless our original grant of 500 yen increases, like the widow's cruise of oil, it will be absolutely beyond our power to help them."

# NEW BANK TO OPEN IN WINNIPEG

### Leading Western Business Men Are Behind Project—Excellent Prospects.

Winnipeg Telegram.

That Western Canada's leading business men are fully alive to the possibilities of this country, and have unbounded confidence in its material growth, is evidenced by the step which has been taken to found a new bank in Winnipeg, to be known as the Northern, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, in 20,000 shares of $100 each. On the directorate will be found the foremost men of the western business world. A perusal of the list of provisional directors will show that affairs of the new bank could not be in more capable hands, and the names there presented assure the most conservative management, coupled with true western energy and push. Among those gentlemen who have consented to act as directors upon election are: Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of the province; James H. Ashdown, D. C. Cameron, H. M. Howell, Fred. W. Stobart, G. R. Crowe, president of the Northern Elevator Company; Captain William Robinson, president of the Dominion Fish Company; and A. Stamford White, of Messrs. A. S. White & Co., of Liverpool and Chicago. With such gentlemen at the head of the affairs of the new bank, it is not too much to say that that institution's future is assured.

An epoch in the financial history of the West will be reached with the establishment of the Northern Bank. Heretofore the banking needs of Winnipeg and the West have been served by the big banks, with head offices in the East; and while not detracting in the least from the great work which these institutions have done in the upbuilding of the West, the time has arrived when there is scope for more facilities along this line, and the Northern seems to have seized the psychological moment in the financial life of Manitoba and the West. That there is room and need for the new bank need hardly be argued, so self-evident is the proposition. Were such not the case the idea would not have appealed to these gentlemen who have pledged themselves to look after the interests of the bank.

#### Progress of Dominion

As a business proposition the individuals behind the venture need have no fears for the success of the new bank. The progress of the whole Dominion, and particularly that portion lying west of the great lakes, has been remarkable. The increase in capital employed in banking has not kept pace with the increase in the material welfare of the country, and the statement made in the prospectus issued by the provisional directors of the Northern Bank, that "there is ample scope for a new bank, particularly in the western part of the Dominion," can go uncontradicted. As an investment the stock of the Northern Bank should especially appeal to the public, and that the necessary capital will be readily subscribed does not admit of any doubt. Canadian bank stocks have proven remarkably good investments in the past, as indicated by the very high premiums at which they are selling, the result of the success attending wise and conservative management. A powerful local bank offers special inducements for the profitable employment of western capital, and local development will be greatly facilitated by the employment of the savings accumulated by western thrift.

Some idea of the growth of trade in the Dominion and the opportunities for new banking facilities can be had from the following figures published in the prospectus:

"The government trade returns for 1903 show that in the past ten years the trade of the Dominion (domestic and foreign) has more than doubled.

"The same returns show that during the same period (1893-1903) the total deposits with the chartered banks increased from $174,776,722 in 1893 to $424,167,140 in 1903, and at present these deposits are upwards of $500,000,000. The total bank assets increased in the same time from $302,696,715 in 1893 to $614,543,226 in 1903, and are now in excess of $725,000,000.

"In the same time the banking capital only increased from $62,009,346 in 1893 to $76,453,125 in 1903, and is now only $81,613,513."

#### General Manager

In their selection of a general manager, the gentlemen interested in the Northern Bank have been most fortunate in securing the services of J. W. de C. O'Grady, whose thirty-five years' experience with the premier financial institution of the Dominion, the Bank of Montreal, marks him at once as a man of sound judgment and experience in his profession. Mr. O'Grady has been trained from boyhood in the business of banking, and the fact that he has been the representative of the Bank of Montreal at New York and Chicago, from which latter city he comes to Winnipeg, marks him at once as a man of exceptional ability. To his efforts can be directly traced the great business which the Bank of Montreal has built up in the two greatest financial centres of the United States. While in Chicago he gained a unique insight into the grain trade, an experience which should prove invaluable in his new position. He is personally interested in the development and progress of the West, and is the owner of several thousand acres of farm land in the Prince Albert district. With a general manager of Mr. O'Grady's ability, and a directorate of such well-known western business men, the outlook for the success of this new institution is exceedingly bright.

Provisional offices have been opened in the Merchants' Bank building, and forms of application for stock, prospectuses, and all other information can be obtained from S. S. Cummins, secretary. It is the intention to issue at present 10,000 shares, at $110 a share, and the subscription books are now open.


### Attack of Diarrhoea Cured by One Dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

I was so weak from an attack of diarrhoea that I could scarcely attend to my duties, when I took a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It cured me entirely and I had been taking other medicine for nine days without relief. I heartily recommend this remedy as being the best to my knowledge for bowel complaints.—R. G. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart & Co., Greenville, Ala. For sale by all druggists.


### Lost His Case.

Two years ago a German priest, the Rev. G. Dasbach, offered a reward of 2,000 florins to any one who should prove that the Jesuits taught the doctrine that "the end justifies the means." Count Hoensbroech, an ex-Jesuit, published a brochure, in which he claimed to furnish the proof demanded. The Count sued the priest for the reward, and the case came by appeal before the Supreme Court of the Rhine Province in Cologne. The court has recently decided that Count Hoensbroech failed to prove his point and is not entitled to the reward.

Called to the Bar.—The benchers had a special meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of calling and admitting Mr. J. B. Mills, K. C., of the Nova Scotia bar, to practice in this province. At the evening session of the court, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Duff, the ceremony of swearing in Mr. Mills was performed, and he signed the court rolls as a practitioner of this province.


# Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

*P. W. Lyon, D.D.S.*


# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—Farm, 50 acres, 10 cleared, 200 yards from Tyee station, E. & N. Ry.; good six roomed house, bath room, pantry, etc.; some furnishing; stable, barn and outbuildings; good water supply; fruit trees; hay (in barn); 20 cords stove wood, etc. Price $3,000. Box 150 this office. au26

FOR SALE—37 foot half-cabined launch; 12 h. p. engine; both engine and hull two years old; both in first class condition. Price $650. Address "Launch," care Letter Carrier No. 2, Tacoma, Wn. au26

TO LET—Shooting on 665 acres; deer, grouse, quail, pheasants and ducks. J. D. Reid, Metchosin. au26

6 ROOMED COTTAGE—Stone foundation, cellar modern in every respect; only 5 minutes' walk from post office. $2,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au26

WANTED—Situation by man and wife; man can milk cows, take care of horses and garden; woman good plain cook and housekeeper. 166 Colonist. au26

WANTED—A lady wishes a position as companion in exchange for room and board. References exchanged. Box 168 Colonist. au26

FOR SALE—Bone-cutter, nearly new. Apply Byrn, 92 Wharf street. au26

TO RENT—Use of parlor with cabinet grand piano; suitable for musician. Apply 167 this office. au26

FOR SALE—Two kids (nannies). 107 Moss street. au26

FOR SALE—Extra fine Gordon setter pup, 6 months. Geo. Pirie, Foul Bay. au26

WANTED—Teacher for small school. Salary $55 per month. Recommendations required. Address Chas. Joyner, Sec'y, Hedley, B. C. au26

WANTED—A really good cow. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney P. O. au26

## BOARDING STABLES

R. BRAY, Livery Stables, 122 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C. Tel. 182. au26

## HACK AND LIVERY STABLES

R. BRAY'S Stable and Tally-Ho Coach. 122 Johnson St., Victoria. Tel. 122. au26

## ALES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS., Bottlers Ales, Stout and "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't. Rd. Tel. 444.

## SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia." Esquimalt Rd., Victoria. Tel. 444

## SILK GOODS.

Call at The Canton Bazaar, 106 Government St., for Novelties in Chinese Drawn Work, Linen and Silk Embroidered Goods; Chinese Curios of all kinds.

## DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 537; Residence, 122. au26

## CEMETERY WORK

PLOTS MADE UP and cared for. Good soil, good seed; satisfaction guaranteed, by G. J. Bagshaw & Son, Cemetery Gardener, Ross Bay. au22

## REAL ESTATE.

### Grant & Conyers,

No. 2 View St., Opposite Main Entrance Driard Hotel.

SIX ROOM HOUSE—Just completed, with cement walk, basement, large hall, enamel bath; corner lot; finely situated in East End.

FINE MODERN HOUSE—Near car line, with beautiful garden of one acre, set out in fruits, etc.

SMALL COTTAGE and half acre fine garden and orchard, near car line, in East End.

SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE and two good corner lots, set out in fruit, near car line.

NEW MODERN BUNGALOW and acre of land, beautiful site, on car line.

IT WILL PAY YOU to call at our office and investigate the above, as all are being offered at a bargain.

SEVERAL FINE BUILDING SITES in half acre and one acre blocks, in good localities.


# Handy Telephone Calls

## CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners. 131 Johnson street. **1165**

J. LISTER, Carpenter and Builder. All kinds of jobbing Work. Workshop and residence, Tolmie avenue. Phone ..... **1193**

## MESSENGER.

MESSENGER OFFICE 22 Trounce Avenue. Prompt Delivery. **409**

## PLUMBING

JOHN COLBERT, Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Works. 4 Broad Street. **552**

## REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN LTD., 20 Broad St. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished. **1076**

## CARPET CLEANING

Carpet Cleaning, Sewing and Laying. J. F. SHARP, 83 Douglas street, Reid's Tea Store, Clarence Block. Prices Reasonable. **1120**


## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

TENDERS, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Monday, the 18th day of September next, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debentures amounting to $100,000.00, issued under authority of the "Sewers Loan Guarantee By-law, 1905," numbered 456, dated the 1st August, 1905, and maturing 1st August, 1955.

2. Debentures amounting to $11,000.00, issued under authority of the "Electric Lighting Loan By-law, 1905," No. 457, dated the 1st August, 1905, and maturing the 1st August, 1915.

Both sets of Debentures are secured upon the credit of the Municipality as a whole; their denominations are No. 1, $1,000.00 each; No. 2, $500.00 each, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, the principal and interest being payable at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in Victoria, B. C., Montreal, London, England, or New York, U. S. A.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay to the Corporation the interest on the said Debentures for the period between the 1st August, 1905, and the date of the receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

W. J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 4, 1905. au5

# NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct and lay permanent sidewalks of concrete on the following streets, namely:

Caledonia Avenue, north side, from Cook street to Chambers street.

Collinson street, north side, from McClure street to Vancouver street.

Michigan street, south side, from Menzies street to Oswego street.

Menzies street, west side, from Niagara street to the end of present concrete walk.

Kingston street, south side, from Menzies street to Montreal street.

Scoresby street, north side, from Cook street to Vancouver street.

Bellot street, north side, from Cook street to Vancouver street.

Beechy street, north side, from Rupert street to Vancouver street.

Quadra street, west side, from Pandora avenue to Cormorant street.

Johnson street, north side, from Douglas street to Cook street.

Cook street, west side, from Fort street to Caledonia avenue, and on the east side of Cook street from Fort street to Pandora avenue.

And that each and every of said works should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-law," and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said by-law, upon the said works of local improvement, giving statement showing the amount chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and their reports having been adopted by the Council on the 7th day of August instant; notice is hereby given that the reports in question are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, August 12, 1905. au13

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

of the Victoria-Vancouver Transportation Company.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Between:

James Douglas Warren and Beaumont Boggs, Assignee of the Estate of James Douglas Warren, Plaintiffs,

and

Thomas Mathews, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Barber, deceased, Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that by an order for judgment in this action, dated 13th November, 1901, it was ordered that out of the moneys to be received by the undersigned from the defendant, I should inter alia satisfy pro rata such debts as were incurred by the above named partnership firm, the Victoria-Vancouver Transportation Company, of which the above named J. D. Warren was a member, and I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all persons having claims against the said partnership firm are required to forward to the undersigned particulars of their claims, duly verified, on or before the 8th day of September, 1905, after which date I will proceed to distribute the funds in my hands in accordance with the terms of said order, and so far as the law binds me having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Of No. 42 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., Assignee of the Estate of James Douglas Warren. au8

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of our liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail on the premises known as the Rock Bay Hotel, corner Bridge and Work streets, Victoria city, to Nells Hansen.

Victoria, B. C., July 26, 1905. au2

D. ARNASON,
au3 A. J. ARNASON.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirituous and fermented liquors, by retail, on the premises at 85 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., and known as the "Horse Shoe Saloon," to Charles Haze Setterfield.

W. A. MILLINGTON,
F. L. WOLFENDEN.
Witness: C. K. Courtney. au8

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of the license now held by me for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, upon the premises situate on the west side of Government street, and known as the "Victoria Hotel," to W. A. Millington and F. A. Wolfenden.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1905.

au1 (Sd.) EDWARD CAVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at the city of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of the license now held by me for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, by retail, upon the premises situated on the northeast corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, and known as the "Commercial Hotel," to Arthur Grice, of the city of Victoria.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1905.

au3 (Signed) JAS. STUCKEY.


# HOTEL DIRECTORY

## VICTORIA

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 up.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First class in every respect. Fifty spacious, home like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

VERNON HOTEL—Victoria's leading commercial and tourist hotel. First class in every respect. Rates $2 up.

HOTEL SIDNEY — Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two-mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates, $1.50 per day William Jensen, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE—First class furnished rooms and table board that can be recommended. Telephone connection. No 105 Pandora avenue. my8

## NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL —

# FOR SALE OR RENT

One of the Most Convenient and Cosy Cottages in the City. Stands on Two Lots and Centrally Located.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET, VICTORIA

# PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage-Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes.

AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS—We manufacture the best.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric Supplies of every description.

The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.,

527-529 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: TORONTO, ONT. PETERBORO.

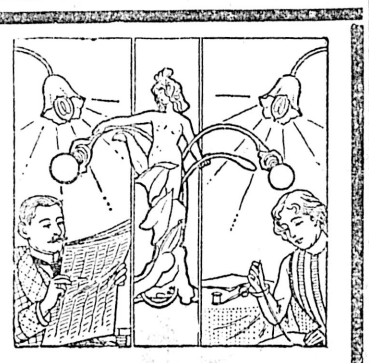
STEPHENS & HAWKINS, Fort St., Victoria, B. C. Vancouver Island Selling Agents.

# NORTH SAANICH

FOR SALE—The well known farm of "Coorheen," at North Saanich, about 20 miles from Victoria, the property of Mrs. le Poer-Trench, consisting of 325 acres (more or less), of which about 100 are under cultivation. The location of this property is unique with its attractive grounds and charming natural surroundings, commanding as it does an exceptionally fine panoramic view, with the distant Cowichan hills in the background. It has a frontage of nearly a mile on the salt water; there is an excellent orchard, and the barns and outbuildings are in good order. For further particulars apply to

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

OUR STOCK OF ELECTRIC FIXTURES IS REPLETE WITH NEW DESIGNS



HINTON ELECTRIC Co

29 GOVERNMENT STREET

'Phone 38

# ARE YOU INSURED AGAINST FIRE?

If not, protect yourself without delay by a policy in the LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, one of the oldest and best companies.

Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd. Agents,

TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

# EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

Feed your fowls Excelsior Henfood and compel them to lay for you - - $1.75 per 100 lbs

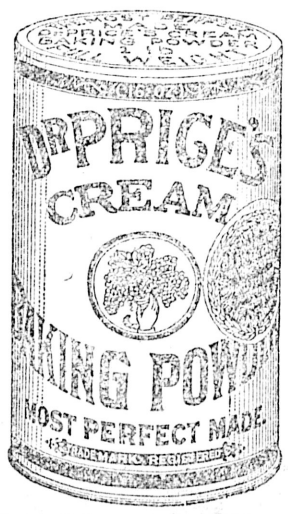
SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413


Explorer Muir Ill.—It is reported that John Muir, the venerable naturalist and geologist and discoverer of the Muir glacier in Alaska, is seriously ill in Arizona. His condition is said to be due to the sad death of his wife at Martinez two weeks ago and the sudden illness of his daughter Helen, whose removal to Arizona just prior to the death of Mrs. Muir was necessitated as the only means of restoring her to health. John Muir was born in Dunbar, Scotland, in 1838, and came to America with his parents in 1850. His first trip to Alaska was made in 1879, the year in which he discovered what is now called Glacier bay and the enormous Muir glacier. The headquarters of the Yukon and the Mackenzie river were also reached by the undaunted scientist. In 1861 he pushed still farther north, being connected with one of the search expeditions for the lost Jeannette. In 1896 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard university, and the following year that of LL. D. by the Wisconsin state university.


Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.


Prize Lists Ready.—The Colonist yesterday received from W. H. Keary, manager of the Dominion exhibition, which opens at New Westminster on September 27, fifty copies of the prize lists, which are now available at the business office for those who desire copies of the same.


# Made From Grapes
# Made From Grapes




# Made From Grapes
# Made From Grapes

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.


## Visitors View of Parliament Pile

### A Pretty "Write Up" from the Pen of an Observant Tourist.

### Great Interest in the Fine Museum and Its Many Attractions.

Victoria naturally delights in showing to tourists her many beauty places, but the light of her eyes is the parliament buildings, writes "M. T." in the Manitoba Free Press. They stand in the midst of ten acres of carefully cultivated grounds, ornamented with the many varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers that grow so luxuriantly in this rich Pacific atmosphere. The foundation is of native grey granite and the superstructure of native close-grained sandstone of a paler grey color; in moonlight the whole effect is of white marble. In the legislative hall a dado and columns supporting the ceiling are of Italian marble richly colored; the rotunda and the walls of the treasury are finished with Tennessee marble. Much of the interior finish is of native woods. The architecture is, in local terms, "a free rendering of classic with Romanesque features introduced; bold outlines and careful grouping being more considered than costly detail." The central building is surmounted by a dome 150 feet high and is connected by covered colonnades with side buildings, in which are the provincial museum and the printing department. Although a choice of plans from the first architects in Canada and the United States was open to the government, the fortunate competitor was F. M. Rattenbury, a resident of the province. Four years only were occupied in building, and the cost, including furniture, was $900,000. Tourists, whom I heard speak, considered this a remarkably low figure for so solid, beautiful and so large a building. Of the

#### Interior Decoration

the windows interested me most, and if the coming generations absorb their beauty of design and color, and assimilate the Puritan virtues they inculcate, there is no doubt that Victoria will rear an aesthetic, thrifty and moral people. I think these windows were done by London artists who are responsible for the beautiful symbols, if not the proverbs, such as: "Industry hath annexed thereto the fairest fruits and highest rewards," "The virtue of adversity is fortitude," "Without economy none can be rich, with it none can be poor," "The virtue of prosperity is temperance," and others as strenuous and ethical. The designs for the industries, arts and sciences are singularly beautiful in color and detail; the queen of the sciences, Theologia, being represented by the lamps of truth and piety by an open Bible and cross. On other windows are such great names as Cicero, Lycurgus, Pericles, Zoroaster.

#### On the Walls

of the rotunda are niches left for statuary; but the only marble, a bust of Sir James Douglas, stands in the corridor leading to the library. His statue in native stone stands in a niche high up over the entrance to the main building, the companion niche holding the statue of an almost equally noted hero, Chief Justice Begbie. Begbie was the man whom the government sent up to Cariboo to establish law and order; who feared God and regarded not man; who condemned his criminal without mercy on a weekday, and on Sunday, after doing his devotions, went out and chose the tree upon which to hang him. Above these two statues are the arms of the province, and on the summit of the dome stands, in gilded bronze, Captain Vancouver. The gallery contains portraits in crayon of many local men of note and oil paintings of Vancouver, MacKenzie, the explorer, and of two local celebrities. Among the photographs was a group of the honorable the Hudson's Bay Company's commissioned officers from 1872 to 1881, each man a lord of the north by virtue of his honorable commission. Among them were Donald A. Smith, chief commissioner; George S. McTavish, inspecting chief factor; and Roderick McFarlane, Archibald McDonald, Ewan McDonald and W. J. McLean, chief factors.

#### The Legislative Library

is only about twelve years old, and already there are over 25,000 volumes. Mr. Schofield, the librarian, guards these treasures as zealously as our own Mr. Robertson, and is as anxious to increase their number. In spite of the splendid new building, a real handicap is the lack of room, and doubtless a new library building will one day be added. It can be done without spoiling the symmetry of the whole structure. In respect to books, I think it is before ours in many ways, but it is far behind in complete sets of the great journals. These are more and more difficult to obtain, and a librarian can only keep on the lookout; that is, if his government will supply the money when the rare opportunities occur.

#### The Museum

is the most popular showplace in the city. About 6,000 tourists were there in July—at least the register showed over 5,000 on the 24th of the month. As we enter, the portrait of its founder and first curator, Mr. Fannin, done by a local artist, looks down at us. The skin of an inland white bear, labeled Ursus Kermodi, in honor of Mr. Kermode, his successor in office, attracts us at once. This white bear, which was caught last year on Gribbel island in latitude 55 degrees, has provoked discussion, some contending that it was a freak of nature, but Mr. Kermode, who is an enthusiastic naturalist and knows all that any man knows and more, about the animals of British Columbia, holds that it is a species by itself. Near by are two tiny white cubs caught in the mountains of the mainland, which would prove his theory. The color is a creamy white and the fur much softer than that of the black bear. There are some splendid specimens of mountain goat and bighorn, one of the sheep being as white as the goat. There are elk and moose and all the big game of the coast range.

#### "Big Game"

is a proud phrase—about the proudest in the sportsman's vocabulary, rolling off his tongue with a large and lofty sound that rings of heights and distances and adventurous chase. He likes to listen to himself when he says it; and for that matter, an ordinary mortal, like myself, innocent of rifle or any deadly weapon, is as fond of adorning his mountain speech with it, as the bold experienced hunter. This museum shows nothing that is not local. We saw there every fur-bearing animal yet discovered in the province, and every bird and fish of its shores. Each one is posed in the position peculiar to its kind, giving the effect of perfect naturalness. When by a freak of nature, a beast or bird of normally dark colors is born white, it is significantly called "Albino." We saw them in mountain sheep, mink, crows, robins and meadow larks. Near them were two magnificent whistling white swans. Of the seals, sea lions and walrus, what caught our eyes was a full-sized seal-skin with the letters U. S. on it. This was explained as a horrible habit out American neighbors had of branding the baby seals, inflicting great suffering, and thereafter claiming all seals having the mark of the beast, caught in Canadian waters. I believe the practice is now forbidden. We saw some whales and large fish, notably a bass weighing sixty pounds, caught in the straits, and were astonished to learn they were made of gelatine. The curator gave us a peep behind the scenes to see how this thing was done. They make an impression of the fish in a plaster mould, and make the representation afterwards of gelatine. The result is more like the real thing than the real thing itself would be after the process necessary to preservation.

#### The Indian Section

is intensely interesting. At the entrance to the museum are two huge totem poles, reminding us of idols and suggesting the Oriental heathen. Ethnologists say these coast Indians originated in Asia, and I believe there is much to say for the theory. Mr. Gosnel devotes a chapter to the subject in the first edition of his "Year Book of British Columbia." The totem pole, however, has nothing to do with worship. It stands before the house of the great chief, and its fantastic carvings represent the history of the tribe or family of the chief's wife. These island Indians do not live in tepees, but in huts made of slabs put together without nails. I was told that when a storm blew high, the Indian would clamber up and sit on his roof to keep the wind from blowing it off. In this section are fibre-made baskets that hold water, square water pails held together with wooden pins, and hollow stone vessels of all sizes which it must have taken incomparable patience to make.

Then a ceremonial hat, two and a half feet high. It consists of thirteen sections called crowns made of fine fibre, each crown requiring a year to make, thus taking thirteen years to complete this wondrous piece of millinery. As it is simply a long cylinder and consequently the same size at both ends, the chief would certainly need to sit perfectly motionless while it rested on the top of his head. We saw here the model of a secret room once used by Indian novices of a secret cannibal society. The novice descended a pole covered with red cedar bark, and entered the lodge from behind a central curtain. After certain performances, he bit the first person he came near. What he did next my informant did not tell; probably ate a papoose.

## SHOW HIGH VALUES.

### Good Strikes Reported on Group of Mines at Camborne.

The properties of the Edward Baillie Syndicate, Ltd., round Camborne known as the Mammoth group are showing splendid values on development, says the Nelson News. The properties that compose the group are the Mammoth, Crescent, Sirdar and Sirdar fractional, running in the order named up a hogback, with a continuous vein running through them all. Edward Baillie, manager, came down from the north last night with a magnificent specimen of silver-lead ore, carrying carbonates and black sulphides. Mr. Baillie is elated at the present developments. He said: "Things never looked better. On August 11th a strike was made in the Crescent tunnel of ore from 12 to 18 inches wide, 150 feet in. There are five men at work on it now. A new strike on the Sirdar, too, is a dandy. We have two men saking ore and opening up, one is hauling timber; altogether we have now nine men at work developing.

"I expect to hear any day now of the discovery of a large ore body on the Crescent. There has never been a richer showing anywhere in British Columbia. The vein on the Sirdar, from which I have brought this specimen, is uncovered for twenty feet; it is from four inches to twelve inches in width and has been proved for 300 feet. It is very high grade.

"One carload of ore, already nearly all sacked, will be packed down. The balance of the season's output will be rawhided down during the winter. A carload shipped last year netted $100 to the ton. This season's output should run a great deal higher than that.

"There are no promoters in this company; it is co-operative. Officers' expenses are kept down to a minimum. The Mammoth stock is divided into 400 shares of $100 each. At par I think it is the best mining investment in the country."


# MUMM

SPELLS

# MUMM

NOT

# MUNN

PITHER & LEISER

Sole Agents for

G. H. Mumm & Co.

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It is to the interest of every intending Piano purchaser to see these beautiful instruments, which have received the strongest endorsements from the best musical talent in England and Canada.

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Taste WINDSOR TABLE SALT. Does not "bite"—is not bitter. It is pure salt and all salt. Will not cake.

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WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

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## CHIFFON TAFFETA SILK WAISTS

### Thirty-eight Only to Be Offered. For Sale Today

Front trimmed, 42 ½-inch tucks and two clusters of 4-inch tucks, back trimmed to match. Colors, green, brown, black and navy. Today, each ..... $3.90

We do not often get a chance to procure values like these, as manufacturers seldom have lines of this class to clear out. Not one in the lot worth less than $5.00 each.

## Black Underskirts===Heavy Sateen

58 only in two qualities. Today, each ..... 75c and $1.00

With 12-inch flounce and frill, also 4 4-inch tucks, at ..... .75

With deep flounce, double frill and three rows of fancy stitching, at ..... 1.00

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Values 50c to $1.50. Today ..... 25c

Silk Hose in lace and plain ankle. Black Lisle Hose, lace and embroidered ankles. Colors in silk, pink, sky nile, gold, yellow and helio.

## Boys' Tweed Knickers

All sizes, regular 50c. Today, pair..... 35c

## A Clean-up in the Shoe Department Before the New Goods Arrive

Women's Strap Slippers, patent leather and kid, values $2.50, for..... $1.50

Women's Dongola Lace Boots, patent and plain toe, values $3.00, for ..... 1.50

Women's Slippers, kid, values $1.50, for..... 1.00

Misses' Dong Strap Slippers and Oxfords, sizes 11 to 2, values $2.00, for..... 1.00

Women's American Oxfords and Lace Boots, Goodyear welts, patent colt, button, all $4.50 values, for..... 2.50

Boys' Oil Grain School Boots, sizes 1 to 5, double stitched heavy toe cap, pr.. 1.50

Boys' Shoes, for the roughest wear. English leather, steel nail buttons, made in England. sizes 1 to 5. Price per pair..... 2.00

The balance of the Men's Tan Oxfords and Lace Boots, values $4.50 and $5.00, for..... 1.90

## Fancy Neckwear Just Arrived

To be sold today. Values 50c to $1.00. Today..... 25c

Fancy Stocks, Fancy Muslin, embroidered. Fancy effects in white and trimmed with pale shades. Twenty dozen only in this lot.

## Cloak Dept.==The Closing of the Summer Season

21 Crash Voile Skirts, regular $1 75. Today ..... $1.00

17 Crash Skirts, linen, regular $1.75. Today..... 1.00

21 only Duck Skirts, stripes and spots, navy and black grounds, regular $2.25 to $3.00. Today..... 1.00

14 Crash and Navy Duck Skirts, regular $1.00. Today..... .50

31 Skirts to go at, each ..... 1.00

Cream Voiles, regular $3.00. Today..... 1.50

Crash, trimmed lace, regular $3.50. Today..... 1.50

Colored Duck Skirts, regular $4.00 and $5.00. Today ..... 1.50

## White Costumes==Linen and Duck

5 only, prices $8.75 to $12.50. Today..... $3.75

5 only, blue linen and duck Costumes, prices $8.75 to $12.50. Today ..... 3.75

13 Crash Costumes, $8.75 to $9.75. Today..... 3.75

10 Lustre Costumes, black, dark and navy mixtures, values $10.00 to $12.50. Today ..... 5.00

# AUCTION

I am instructed to sell at salerooms 77-79 Douglas Street,

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# L. Eaton & Co.

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We will hold our regular sale of Groceries, Crockery, etc., etc.,

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We will hold our auction sale of Live Stock, Poultry, Farming Implements and Produce,

Saturday, Sept 2, at 2 p.m

Particulars Later

At the end of the month we will receive a shipment of $7,000 WORTH OF PERSIAN RUGS, to be disposed of at public auction, particulars of which wil appear later.

L. Eaton & Co.

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*Our Stock of Pianos and Organs Has Been Greatly Reduced by Our*

# *AUGUST SALE*

And we are now ready for the big shipment of magnificent . . . . . .

## *PIANOLA PIANOS*

which we expect to arrive in a few days. The pianola piano is the very latest development in pianoforte construction and is the first . . . . . .

## *COMPLETE PIANO*

In a few days we shall announce their arrival and we will be glad to welcome to our warerooms any one who would like to see and hear this truly wonderful combination. We are the only agents in British Columdia. We still have one or two splendid bargains in slightly used pianos and organs. . . . . .

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Seaside Cottage

Four rooms and pantries, bathroom, hot and cold water; magnificent view of Straits; 2 minutes' from Beach; 1½ lots. Sacrificed for $1,000, or will exchange for small farm close to town or station. Apply

BROWNE & KENNEDY

8 STORE ST.

Another charming trip amongst the islands of the Gulf Sunday by the S. S. "Iroquois." Two hours at Mayne, through the picturesque Pender island canal to Bedwell Harbor fish traps.

# THE TRAINED NURSE

Is there any girl of enlightened communities in this enlightened age, who has not at some time thought she would like to be a trained nurse? The hospitals have no trouble in finding girls who want to undertake the arduous training, and there is usually a waiting list of them. From North, East, South and West, they gather into the large city hospitals, many to fail after they have been on trial, others to keep on faithfully and successfully until they are full-fledged nurses.

To those who contemplate becoming nurses, the following words from the lips of a successful graduate nurse will prove interesting and enlightening. It is not a path filled with roses, although it has its compensations. It has its two sides of the question, and it is well to look squarely on both of them.

This nurse, in discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the profession, says:

"If I had a sister who wanted to be a trained nurse, I believe I would chloroform her before I would allow her to enter the profession.

"I have known nurses in Toledo, Cleveland, New York city and other cities to be starving. There are slack times when business is dull in nursing, just as in everything else, and with five or six hundred nurses in a city it is pretty hard for all of them to make enough to live on. Many times my heart has ached for girls who have come to my rooms and eaten as though food had not passed their lips for days. When a nurse is out of work, unless she lives at home, her expenses go on, and they are much higher than those of the average woman who works. She must live in a good locality and pay for the rental of a telephone, so that she may be reached on a moment's notice.

"Then the physical strain is so great that no young woman without an iron constitution can stand it long. By the time the three years of training which are little more than drudgery, without pay, are over, the strength of even a robust girl is nearly taxed to the limit. She has not yet received a cent for her services. She must, on leaving the hospital, enter upon active work.

"I would say to a young woman: 'If you have any taste for milinery, dressmaking or housekeeping, do not adopt nursing as a profession, but learn a trade. In other occupations the girl who supports herself has her evenings to herself. She is free upon leaving her office or store. But the nurse is constantly under a strain—that is, if she is capable and has the best interest of her patient at heart. The girl who works in an office has a steady, settled income. That of the trained nurse is precarious. Even if she could secure enough cases to give her work all the year round, with two or three weeks' vacation in summer—the portion of the average girl who works—she could not stand the strain.

"Out of my class of eleven, I am the only one who is now nursing. Five dropped out before completing their training on account of ill-health. One girl died of overwork a year after getting her diploma. The others are all physical wrecks.

"Many girls imagine the life of the nurse to be filled with romance. They think that all they have to do is to sit by the bedside of their patients, read stories to them, fan them and give them their medicine. Of course, if they are content to be companions to rich invalids—that is a different thing. They may then have a bed of roses, but that is not nursing. To a woman with high spirit, the toadying and putting up with all sorts of absurd crotchets and whims, not to speak of the humiliations, are infinitely worse than hard nursing.

"And, speaking of humiliations, there are many trained nurses who are treated little better than servants. In the south a nurse is not allowed to eat with the family. And when traveling with their patients, nurses, in many cities, are not allowed to go to the hotel dining tables with the other guests without changing their uniforms. A busy nurse has not time to do this.

"Many have the idea that they will marry rich patients, if they have not already succeeded in wedding promising young physicians. While it is true that a large number of nurses do marry doctors, the life of the nurse while in training and after leaving the hospitals is a prosaic one. In the hospitals the strictest discipline is enforced. If a nurse is seen flirting with a house physician she is dismissed. I have known of many such cases, and have in mind that of a very pretty, bright girl, who would have made an efficient nurse. The doctor who was the means of her being expelled married another nurse. They say that stolen fruits are sweetest—and this may possibly constitute the one strain of romance in hospital life.

"But, if a young woman is going to marry and can stand the training, I would say to her, 'by all means go through it. It will develop all the womanly qualities that you possess, and help to make you a better wife and mother. The knowledge gained will be of inestimable benefit to you.'"

# Fathers of Confederation

Henry J. Morgan, the well-known authority on Canadian personalities, writes a letter to the Ottawa Citizen, which will be interesting at the present time:

In the list which you publish this morning, taken from the London Advertiser, of the surviving Fathers of Confederation, I find one notable omission—the name of Sir W. P. Howland of Toronto, being wanting therein. Sir William Howland, as you are aware, while not being a member of the Quebec union conference, having only joined the great coalition on Sir Oliver Mowat's retirement therefrom, at the close of the sittings of that conference, was yet a member of the Union conference which sat at the Westminster Palace hotel, London, Eng., in 1866-67, at which gathering the whole scheme of union was considered anew, and the bill embodying the principles of our present constitution, known as the British North America Act, was discussed clause by clause, before its submission to the Imperial Parliament. He remained a member of the coalition up to the accomplishment of confederation, and on the retirement from it of the Reform party in Upper Canada, was recognized in some degree as his successor in the government, although not so able a man as either Mr. Brown or Mr. McDougall, the latter of whom remained in the government with him. You may remember that I had a friendly discussion with Dr. Johnson, the Dominion statistician, in the columns of the Citizen some years ago, on this very point—he contending, as I understood him, that only the members of the Quebec conference should be considered Fathers of Confederation. Thereupon I submitted the question to Sir Charles Tupper, who was good to send me the following reply:

"17 Somerset St., Portman Square, W., London, Sept. 29th, 1903.

"Dear Mr. Morgan: Shortly after my arrival in England, I received your letter of July 5th * * * I consider all the members of the conference at the Westminster Palace hotel, in London as Fathers of Confederation. * * * With kind regards and best wishes.

"I remain yours faithfully.—Chas. TUPPER."

I may add for the information of those interested that a full list of the members of the three several conferences which sat in connection with the question of confederation, may be found prefixed to the first chapter of my Dominion Annual Register and Review of 1878. As these lists were supplied to me by the late Colonel Bernard, C.M.G., the official secretary of the conference, they may be accepted as authentic. In the event of a national memorial to the Fathers of Confederation, being erected at Ottawa, either under the auspices of the present, or of some future administration, the lists in question would be found of some use or benefit to the designer.

Strangely enough, while writing this communication I have discovered the omission of Sir William Howland's name in the list of the members of the privy council other than members of the cabinet, published at page 5 of Maguin's Canadian Parliamentary Guide for 1905, just issued, although as every one knows, the venerable statesman was sworn of the privy council on the 1st of July, 1867, and happily is still living.—Henry J. Morgan.

# Fastest Atlantic Mail Route

Probably Canada has received no more advantageous advertisement during the last decade than that afforded by the improvement in her trans-Atlantic mail service. This week we are able to chronicle a remarkable performance, which both in the British parliament and the press of the United States, has attracted serious attention to the geographical advantage Canadian ports possess over those of our southern neighbors. For the first time we have known passengers who dined in Liverpool on one Thursday evening being able to partake of the same meal in the ancient capital of the Dominion the following Thursday evening, and the mail transit which for years has been reckoned as six days and odd hours is reduced to five days and odd hours by the St. Lawrence route.

It is true that the Virginian has only improved the record by some four hours, but we are out of the sixes into the fives, and the enterprise of the Allans, which has accomplished this result in 1905, has induced the Canadian Pacific Company to build a couple of still larger vessels which, fitted with the newest brand of the old type of machinery, are expected to still further reduce the record in 1906. Incidentally the advertisement which the beauties of the St. Lawrence route and its short sea passage have received by the attention devoted to the performance of the turbined engined Victorian and her more speedy sister, has attracted an increasing number of tourists and regular travelers to travel via Canada, and their experiences seem to have been so satisfactory that we notice an increasing number of non-Canadian residents figuring in the weekly lists of the Dominion and the Canadian Pacific as well as of the Allan lines.

Turning to the more serious side of the question, in view of the fact that another mail contract will be entered into next year, we have to acknowledge that the highest day's run of the Virginian has only been some 420 knots, while there are steamships running to New York which knock off 500 knots in the twenty-four hours; if a vessel like the Kaiser Wilhelm or the Deutschland had left Moville at the same time as did the Virginian, she would—granted equal fog and weather conditions—probably have been off Rimouski on Wednesday morning daylight, instead of Thursday at 8.40 a.m.; while the distance to North Sydney, which is 500 miles nearer the British port of departure, might have been accomplished by such a vessel in three days and twenty hours.

Why are there no such vessels on the Canadian route? asks the man in the street. The reply is: Why has no British steamship company built any steamers during the last decade as fast as the Campania and the Lucania or even the Majestic and Teutonic, all of which went into service between 1891 and 1895? They did not pay! The subsidy granted by the British government was not sufficient to compensate for the extra running expenses in coal, in staff, in reducing cargo space owing to increased boiler and engine space.

Thus, since 1895 it has been left to the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies to build five vessels which have lowered the record attained by the Lucania in 1895 of 2.820 knots—Queenstown to Sandy Hook—in five days, seven hours and twenty minutes. Not only do the German steamers receive a greater subsidy for mail carrying, but their builders get a state bounty and their owners a retaining fee from the German admiralty. With all this state aid these German greyhounds do not pay to run in the winter months when the tourists who will pay $500 for a private cabin stay at home.

In order to induce the Cunard company to make an attempt to regain "the blue riband of the Atlantic" from the German lines, the British government is financing that company to the tune of several million dollars, practically guaranteeing a three per cent. interest to the shareholders of the company.

It is for such reasons as these that we must be content to go quietly on towards the attainment of such a fast line as talked of.

Since 1895 we have seen the speed of the British mail boats running to American ports gradually falling off, while such vessels as the Pretorian, Ionian, Bavarian, Canada, Tunisian, Victorian, have been gradually leading up without any great demands upon the public purse to the achievements of the Virginian, which we record today.

Next year further progress will probably have to be recorded for the turbiners have not said their last word, and the advent of the Empress of Ireland and her sister will still further attract attention to the Canadian route, and the possibilities of its geographical advantages in distance and picturesqueness being still further utilized.

By the experiment made in connection with the landing at Sydney and the energetic manner in which the improvement of our harbors and waterways is being carried out, the present government has proven its desire to keep pace with the times. Ten years since the largest mail steamer was of 5,000 tons; the Virginian has 12,000, and the new C. P. R. steamer will be larger still. Already New York is accommodating steamships twice the size which any of our lines are constructing. The delay in handling the mail at Rimouski and the need of faster special trains from Sydney, Halifax or Rimouski, or wherever the mail may be landed, all are questions which will receive the attention of the cabinet. Before we have our twenty-four knot fast service we must make all preparations to accommodate the class and size of vessel which will be needed to accomplish such a speed. Other questions than the serious one of increased subsidy demand consideration.

## OPEN-AIR HOSPITALS.

Francis Daor in Montreal Herald.

During the more recent years of medical study into the "white plague" a strong agitation for the out-door treatment has arisen. Moreover, so successful has this treatment been that hospitals and sanatoria affording such treatment are daily becoming more numerous, and fresh-air movements, on behalf of the tenement victims of the same disease are receiving a growing public interest and support.

An instance of the increasing interest in the treatment of tenement children for tuberculosis of the bone and similar ailments by the out-door system was shown in the recent visit of Theodore Roosevelt and Jacob Riis, the New York reformer, to the Sea Breeze Hospital on Coney Island, where thousands of New York's tenement children get a chance at breathing the fresh air during the summer. Considering that there are more than four thousand children suffering from bone tuberculosis in the city of New York, in the tenement house districts, it may be easily seen that the attempt to do something for them is no easy task.

President Roosevelt in giving his opinion of the work that was being attempted, stated that he believed there could be few more beneficent works than that which was being accomplished with the fresh air fund and this seaside hospital for tenement children suffering from bone tuberculosis."

The unanimity with which doctors agree as to the excellent results of this out-door medicine, after a fair and just trial, and the marvelous improvement made in many cases where it has been seriously adopted, are inclining the public to recognize its importance. When, in the city of Montreal, for the year 1904, the deaths from this cause alone were 755, and in 1903 the number was even more than that, it is readily seen that every promising movement for its prevention and cure makes an imperative demand on our attention.

And Montreal is not free from the tenement curse, for she also has her percentage altogether too large of children suffering from this tuberculosis of the bone. To a great extent this fact has been impressed upon the city by the work of the Children's Hospital, which has adopted, with most excellent results, the out-door cure for its tuberculosis cases. A knowledge of their camping grounds and the patients in them gives one an impressive idea of the extent of the work to be done and of the generally satisfactory results obtained from this system. It looks as if the out-door treatment would grow more and more popular, not only because it is endorsed by leading physicians of the day, but because it has demonstrated its own curative power.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH PEAT.

### Boston and Maine Railroad Testing Its Usefulness as Engine Fuel.

Bangor Commercial.

A number of experiments, which will be of interest to many Bangor men have recently been made by the Boston and Maine railroad in the use of peat fuel. So far the tests have given entire satisfaction, and now the company is preparing to give the new locomotive fuel a more extended trial than any heretofore undertaken. If anticipations are realized there need be no further apprehensions, in at least this part of New England, in threatened strikes of coal miners. The company had its attention called to the value of peat as a steaming agency some weeks ago, and upon representation that it was equal to bituminous coal was induced to test its qualities. These were eminently satisfying, and a carload of material has been delivered for further experiment. The source of supply is in the town of Lexington, Mass., and it is said that this single deposit would furnish enough fuel for all the railroads entering Boston for a period of 250 years.

The treatment consists in cutting out the peat in large cubes and then subjecting them to heavy pressure, which exudes all the moisture and makes the mass as compact as anthracite. In the pressing the cakes take on an elliptical shape, with an inch hole running through them, which admits of free burning.

In reporting on the first experiments the officials of the road say that they found that this fuel made an exceptionally hot fire, an admittedly valuable feature, was free from smoke, and that it could be purchased for less than coal. From an economical standpoint, however, the coal showed to better advantage owing to slower consumption, but the two advantages named for the peat fully offset that in favor of coal. That which has been tried in the locomotives has been exposed to the elements all last winter without depreciating its burning qualities. The further tests which the company proposes making will be watched with interest, as a solution of the present smoke nuisance may be found in the general use for steaming purposes of the peat fuel.


**BAD STOMACH MAKES BAD BLOOD.**

You can't make sweet butter in a foul churn. Every farmer's wife knows this. Your stomach churns and digests the food you eat, and if foul, torpid or out of order, your whole system suffers from blood poisoning. You will have foul breath, coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite and a whole train of disagreeable symptoms. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is not a beverage composed of whisky or alcohol, being entirely free from intoxicants, is a great regulator and invigorator of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

"About a year ago I was ill with blood poisoning," writes Miss Eveline Louis, of 89 Walter Street, Buffalo, N. Y. "I had what seemed to be a small cold sore on my lip. It became very angry in appearance and began to spread until it nearly covered my face. I was a frightful sight and could not go outside the house because of my appearance. I used a blood medicine which did not give me any relief. Then I began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was greatly benefited with the first bottle and after taking the second bottle was completely cured. The erysipelatous eruption disappeared and my blood was cleansed. My complexion is clear and fresh and I have felt better this year than I did for some time before. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is certainly a most remarkable medicine."

Don't accept a substitute for a medicine which performs such cures and which has a uniformly successful record of nearly forty years to its credit. It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to try by over-persuasion to palm off upon you in its stead some inferior article with no record to back it up. You know what you want; it is his business to meet that want.

**$50,000** GIVEN AWAY, in copies of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book that sold to the extent of 500,000 copies a few years ago, at $1.50 per copy. Last year we gave away $30,000 worth of these invaluable books. This year we shall give away $50,000 worth of them. Will you share in this benefit? If so, send only 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only for book in stiff paper covers, or 50 stamps for cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Constipation although a little ill, begets big ones if neglected. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cures constipation.


# AS IT STRIKES THE SERMON REPORTER

Some sermons are unreportable, some are difficult to report; others disgust the stenographer by their exaggeration. Such is the verdict of an anonymous "Sermon Reporter" in The Homiletic Review (New York), who says:

"There are some sermons which are unreportable, or which, if they must be reported, have to be remodeled. Sermons of this kind are delivered by some of the most famous preachers of the day, and it is an unsolved mystery to the reporter how it happens that the men who deliver such incoherent sermons manage to build up their reputations. Nevertheless there is often a personal charm about a preacher which compensates for his lack of rhetoric."

He cites a certain preacher of this class, Dr. G. F. Pentecost, of Yonkers, N. Y., who "stands up straight in his pulpit, in a manner that suggests a campaign orator." He actually hypnotizes the congregation, and on the reporter makes the impression, to quote the writer's words:

"That he is a man of wide experience, a sort of ecclesiastical commercial traveler, who handles a side line in theology. One gathers a general impression of what he has to say, but it seems as though it were only by chance that he says it definitely. Many of his sentences can not be printed without alteration. Subjects and predicates, singulars and plurals, pasts, presents, and futures will all be mixed up in the same period. The only consolation is that he does sooner or later come to a full stop."

Other sermons are pleasant to listen to, but have to be remodeled—practically rewritten before they can be printed. The words flow on and soothe by their liquid tones. Of such a preacher, Dr. Cortlandt Myers, of the Brooklyn Baptist Temple, we are told:

"He holds the hearer under a spell. His words are as rippling waters, charming the heart if not convincing the understanding. He has a pleasant voice and a clear enunciation, two elements which materially facilitate a reporter's work. He speaks and acts in the pulpit with the highest degree of emotion, and at least convinces others that he is convinced himself. When, however, the stenographer examines the notes of this fluent oratory, it is almost in vain to hunt for a phrase or sentence which will look well in print. The average hearer does not tire to any great extent of the redundancies, repetitions, interjections, and interrogations that abound; but, regarded as mere words, which have to be printed in grammatical sentences, the reporter's task in transcribing such incongruities is hopeless."

Even a very eloquent and affecting preacher may be unreportable, and his words when written seem like "sound and fury, signifying nothing." Such an one is Canon Knox-Little, of Worcester, of whom the writer says:

"He allows his feelings to carry him where they will, and he carries the congregation with him. He will preach for about forty minutes and deliver one continuous stream of perfervid sentences. The effect of the words, however, depends so entirely upon the time and place, and upon the passion and delivery of the preacher, that when they are written out they seem cold and meaningless."

The reporter thinks with Rev. C. H. Grundy, of Deptford, London, that "the best kind of preachers are those who have grown up daughters; for daughters are relentless critics of parental mannerisms, and they have no illusions as to the value of ecclesiastical reputations."

# Is Marconi Making Universe Uninhabitable?

H. Howard in Toronto Star.

Not long ago the wiseacres of England had a great laugh. The fisherfolk of Cornwall in England sent a petition to the government. They demanded the abolition of the Marconi wireless telegraphy station at Poldhu. Their reason for so doing was on account of the frequency and violence of the storms which have beset their coast since the installation of Marconi's plant.

The press of England jeered, and people asked each other what they thought of the fishermen's petition.

Punch used it as a peg upon which to hang many a witticism, and it served as a topic of conversation and amusement at many a dinner party in high society.

"Simple and uneducated" were the terms used in condescending pity to describe a body of people who could draw up so preposterous a petition.

Yet there are some things in heaven and earth today, which are hidden from the wise and prudent, but which simple observation reveals to babes. The fishermen knew nothing of the vast powers of electricity, about which their betters knew so much—and yet so little. But they knew the weather had changed materially, especially in the summer time when they expected it to be calm. They knew also that Marconi had erected his plant, which is to be seen towering skywards as so many tall columns, and is visible for miles as one walks the Cornish cliffs.

In their minds these two facts operated as cause and effect.

One is accustomed to hear of changes in the weather, and to say it is not as it was in the days of one's youth.

At the same time it is a fact, universally admitted, that the weather has been more boisterous all over the world of late. All points of the compass have suffered alike, whether it be Canada or England or far Japan.

Students of prophecy revel in the fact and in fine religious frenzy point to storms and wars as presaging a speedy end to the world.

Perhaps after all, and very probably too, the simple and uneducated fishermen are wiser in their generation than the students of prophecy.

Everyone knows how intimately electricity and strong winds are connected.

The percussion caused by a cannon will discharge rain clouds, and these in turn cool the atmosphere and in time of heat, produce strong local winds.

Similarly is the electricity of the air affected. The writer has seen a storm several miles distant, discharged by the electrical power used for wireless telegraphy on board a man-of-war. Orders are always given to have the apparatus disconnected when there is any electrical disturbance of the atmosphere, as otherwise there is always danger of the instruments being spoiled.

If the small voltage, such as is stored in a ship can so affect the weather, who shall say what effect the hidden force which lies in the most powerful installation in the world will have upon nature?

Day by day fresh plant is being erected in every part of the world, and from world's end to world's end, power is answering unto power, regardless of the vaster unknown powers of nature. Can we doubt she will have revenge and punish man who is so insolently stealing some of her forces, and who dares to use them even though he knows not whence they come nor whither they are going?

Some day perhaps we shall see a new conference of the powers, meeting at The Hague, not to discuss arbitration, but to make and ratify a formal agreement to abolish all over the world wireless telegraphy, as a danger to the universe, productive of storms which lead to the loss of life at sea, and of famine, due to the ruin of crops on land.

Then will the simple, uneducated world once more, that "wisdom is justified of all her children."

# WHEN LOST IN THE WOODS

Boston Transcript.

What should you do, if lost in the woods? Young foresters taking the civil service examinations for government service used to find this question a favorite. Later, most of them have had more than one occasion to put their answers to a practical test. One of the commonest experiences of people who go to the woods is to stray away from the trails and familiar landmarks and lose their bearings. Every year brings its quota of stories of lost men and women, of search parties organized, of days spent in fruitless quest, and perhaps of the finding of the lost ones in wretched condition, ragged, starved, sometimes temporarily insane from the fright and hardships. Such experiences as these are usually due to panic. They seldom happen to the man who is able to act with calmness and judgment. Summer visitors to the woods are peculiarly likely to be lost, but so may also people who are accustomed to living in the woods. No man in a wild country is altogether certain when he goes to the woods that he will find his way back without difficulty, no matter how many times he has been over the same ground. A snow, a forest fire, even a windfall in the forest, may have obliterated his guide marks and changed utterly the appearance of things.

Every man who goes into the woods should make up his mind that in case he is lost, he will observe a few simple, common sense rules of conduct. In the first place, he should resolutely refuse to be frightened. The immediate effect of the discovery that one is lost is usually complete demoralization. The victim falls into a panic of fear, and wants to extricate himself immediately. He run about in different directions, hallooing, until what little sense he had left is completely gone. Avoid that. If you should miss your trail or be in doubt as to your whereabouts, the best course is first to sit down where you are and think over matters. It is not a serious affair, be assured of that. There are few regions in this country where a man is not within a day's walk of some settlement, and if the season be summer, you have nothing to fear. Consider the matter calmly, use your memory and your reason. Make up your mind about the proper direction to follow, then take your course, and refuse to change it without good and sufficient cause. Don't hurry; take your time, and when you feel exhausted, stop and rest. Don't try to travel at night. A night spent out of doors in the summer doesn't hurt anybody.

If you have so lost the sense of direction that you cannot make up your mind what course to take, it is usually best to follow a stream. In a rough country there is almost always flowing water. Streams always lead to settlements. The way may be long and the 'going' tortuous, but stick to your stream and it will bring you out.

Keep an eye on the sun, if it is out, and get your directions from it. Study the contours of the hills and mountains, the appearance of the trees and of the stream. Try to find something familiar. Don't look for moss on the trees to determine your direction. It is not a safe guide.

Don't throw away food or clothing in order to travel faster. You will probably need both.

Keep your confidence. When everything else is gone, hold on to that. Getting lost in the woods is, after all, under certain restrictions, a rare kind of sport. There is certainly excitement enough about it to stir the most jaded, with plenty of opportunity for the exercise of coolness and common sense. A country like the Adirondacks furnishes ideal conditions for getting lost—and getting back again. Settlement is nowhere so far away that you are not within a few hours' walk of a hotel or a summer cottage, and think of the romantic possibilities of such an experience.


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# CHARACTER

London Chronicle.

"Politics is the noblest of avocations, but the most shameful of trades," said Dr. Arnold White at Whitefield Tabernacle, London, the other afternoon. He was addressing a crowded men's meeting, his text being "Corruption, a National Peril." Rev. C. Silvester Horne was in the chair.

Mr. White said he had heard it stated by a great soldier that the perfect state required an incomparable diplomacy, an invincible navy, and an efficient army. But these three things were not enough to make a nation safe. Something else was wanted, and that was character. The Romans thought they had an invincible army; the Russians were certain they had. But they both went down before nations that had smaller armies, but had character.

"Recent events have gradually raised an uneasy suspicion in the public mind," said Mr. White, "that, whatever may be the case with the nation as a whole, there has been distinctly of late years a lowering of the standard of honor in public life. The report of the Butler committee on the stores scandal has crystallized these suspicions into a form which, I hope, will be met with by an uprising of the people."

Today there were many sorts of corruption. There were semi-corruption demi-semi-corruption and fine shades of corruption. An invitation to dinner might be corruption. The appointment of an incompetent county court judge because he had rendered party service, and not because he was capable of dealing out justice to the nation—that was corruption. But corruption even more serious than that was the deliberate neglect of duties which men were paid to perform.

Mr. White went on to relate that a few years ago a gentleman died—he would not mention his name because he was dead—and for twenty-seven years he drew a pension. To do so he had to make a declaration of necessitous circumstances every year, and when he died he left behind him £354,687. "I don't think that was the highest standard of honor," commented the speaker.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said Mr. White, owned an estate on Salisbury Plain, and the war office thought this property ought to be acquired in the public interests. He received from the taxpayers a sum of £93,411 for this land, which, if it had been exposed for sale, without reserve, might have fetched only one-third of the money. The difference between the actual value of the property and the sum paid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the nation to himself as the owner of the land, viz., £55,700, was an instance of the neglect of the House of Commons to exercise its primary function of watching the public purse.

Sir Michael, in his various offices, had drawn nearly £100,000 from the state, and yet he derived a pension from the public which he was only entitled to receive in consequence of necessitous circumstances.

Mr. White referred to the great waste in the navy. The Prime Minister the other day said that by a courageous stroke of the pen they had struck off the effective list some 131 ships which were a peril to any admiral. And yet the upkeep of these vessels during the previous ten years had amounted to £45,000,000.

The railway in Uganda had cost £6,000,000. Offers of contractors to build it for £2,500,000 were rejected. The causes of this vast loss of money were, it was stated, deliberate fraud, fraudulent neglect and muddle.

In conclusion, Mr. White pointed out that the consequences of corruption were seen in the fact that while we had an enormously wealthy and luxurious class of people, and many who were in comfortable circumstances, we also had an appalling condition of things in England. In all essentials the Zulus or any of the minor African tribes were better off than millions of the English people. He believed that the real origin of the people's indulgence in drink was hopelessness.

There was shortly to be a great meeting at Queen's Hall, he added, to demand more light on various grave matters affecting ministerial responsibility.

# SEDATIVES FOR INSOMNIA

British Medical Journal.

Probably most men, except such as go in terror of their wives, read in bed, but the custom is generally felt, even by those who are its slaves, to require some excuse. Such excuse may be furnished them by Dr. Osler. The Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford would doubtless deny that there is any need for excuse. In regard to reading in bed he would say, with Luther, "pecca fortiter." In good set terms he advises every one to read for half an hour before going to sleep, and he has taken the trouble to draw up a list of what may be called bedside books. This includes such light literature as Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, and Plutarch's "Lives," with other books of the kind that no gentleman's library should be without, and that unfortunately few gentlemen read in bed or out of bed. This opens up the question, What books are most suitable for reading in bed, it being assumed that the reader is not a superior person, but the "homme sensuel moyen?" Obviously, the answer depends on the object with which he reads.. He may do so for mere amusement, or because he wishes like Bottom to have an "exposition of sleep" come upon him. In the former case, anything that interests without exciting will serve. As a rule Wilkie Collins and other masters of plot-weaving should be avoided, as likely to murder sleep; Richardson, of whom Johnson said that any one who should read him for the story would hang himself, is the great exemplar of bedside authors. Among contemporary writers we know of none better as a bedside companion than Mr. W. W. Jacobs; one drifts along on the lazy stream of his story, lulled deliciously to forgetfulness by the gentle ripple of his humor. Our own preference is for a writer whom long acquaintance has made so familiar that he can be dipped into at random with the certainty of finding something which is always better than one's remembrance. Having reached the period of old fogeydom, Scot, Dickens, and Thackeray are our favorites; but criticisms of life by M. Anatole, France's graceless Abbe Coignard, and the philosophisings of his M. Bergeret, also help unfailingly to knit the ravelled sleeve of care. Sterne is too jerky to be restful, and the greater classics must be approached with an earnestness of devotion which bed scarcely helps to foster. The bedside book must not be heavy, either in the figurative or in the literal sense. It should also keep open without calling for special vigilance on the part of the reader. Some of our popular magazines, which otherwise would be boons to the recumbent reader, carry such a load of advertisements, and are withal so clumsily stitched, that the literary matter cannot be read without an uncomfortable amount of muscular exertion. When reading is deliberately used as a means ot wooing sleep, graver forms of literature may be chosen. On the whole, we think poetry of the sublime order the best for the purpose. We have ourselves found Milton especially useful, but almost any epic may be recommended with tolerable confidence. Sir Henry Holland found the sonnet, in whatever language written, the most effective soporific. Perhaps to obtain the full effect of the "virtus dormitiva" that lies in serious poetry, it should be read to us in a droning monotone; such service, however, is for most of us an unattainable luxury. Mr. Lecky in his last book recommended that verses previously learnt by heart should be rehearsed in the watches of the night. The same advice had been given by Sir Henry Holland long before. In his "Recollections of Past Life" that distinguished physician tells us that during his early travels on the Continent he committed to memory a large amount of Italian and a good deal of German poetry. The stock of verse thus accumulated he found in later life invaluable as a means of courting sleep when it was reluctant to come. These poetical recollections, he says, served him better than any of the ordinary devices. He had a large provision of Dante always at hand for that purpose, but he found it "easier and more luxurious to steal into slumber through a sonnet of Petrarch or the stanzas of Ariosto and Tasso." The great church historian, Dollinger, in his old age learnt by heart three books of Homer for use in the same way. For reading during convalescence literature that cheers but not inebriates should be prescribed. Writers whose style like that of George Meredith, puts a constant strain on the understanding of the reader, or like that of Mr. Maurice Hewlett irritates by its artificial glitter, or like that of Marie Corelli annoys by its frothy impertinence, are all alike contra-indicated. Literature of a kind that depresses the mind or fills it with gloom should be banished from the sick room. Ibsen, Zola, Maxim Gorki, and Dostoiewsky should therefore be left to persons of robust mental digestion, who can sup full of literary horrors without suffering from nightmare. For convalescents the best reading is that which carries them out of themselves, and helps them to maintain a healthy interest in life.

# THE TAKING OF SAGHALIEN

In view of the interest taken in the investment of the Island of Sakhalien by the Japanese, and the importance attached to it by the envoys during the peace negotiations, the following letter to the London Spectator by J. Gordon Browne is most opportune, and, historically, is very instructive:

The conquest of Siberia during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was certainly as little the outcome of settled policy as the British conquest of India, but the long period of quiescence which intervened between the Treaty of Nerchinsk in 1689 and the expedition of Lieutenant Gavriloff to the Amur in 1846 wos not due to deliberate disapproval of a policy of expansion in the Far East on the part of the rulers of Russia. The Treaty of Nerchinsk itself was not the work of Peter the Great, for at the date when it was signed the affairs of Russia were still controlled by his step-sister, the Czarevna Sophia. Peter, it is true, acquiesced in the check which the Russian arms had encountered, and for the next thirty years was too fully occupied in Europe to give any attention to Siberia. When, however, he had obtained all he desired in Europe by the Peace of Nystad in 1721, his active mind turned again to the East. "During the last four years of his reign," says Mr. Nisbet Bain, "his policy was predominantly Oriental. Well aware that Russia was the natural commercial intermediary between East and West, he never lost sight of the necessity of establishing and extending his influence in Asia." According to Colonel Ragoza in his "Short Account of the Occupation of the Amur Region," Peter in his latest years was anxious to go to Siberia himself, but his premature death prevented the realization of any such schemes. According to the same authority, Catharine II. declared that "if the Amur were useful only as a convenient way to supply our possessions in Kamchatka and on the Sea of Okhotsk, its possession would be important"; but Catherine also had too many preoccupations nearer home to admit of her embarking on an active Far Eastern policy.

The revival of Russian interest in these regions was due directly to the first Chinese war and the conclusion of the Treaty of Nan-king in 1842—the first important treaty concluded by China with any foreign power since the Treaty of Nerchinsk—by which the ports of Canton, Fu-chow, Ning-po, Amoy, and Shanghai were opened to British trade. For a century and a half Russia had enjoyed a monopoly of trade with China, and even if the profits derived from the commerce that passed by way of Kiakhta and Maimachin were not very great, the appearance of a rival on the scene was none the more welcome. Muravieff was not, therefore, primarily responsible for the policy which he pursued with such vigor; but certainly Nicholas found in him a man who more than realized his expectations. From the first Muravieff was greatly concerned about the fate of the mouth of the Amur. As early as May 27, 1849, he wrote a strongly-worded report to the Emperor warning him that the British were sure to establish themselves and send ships up to Nerchinsk, and perhaps even to Chita, unless Russia forestalled them.

In the beginning of 1853 the general situation seemed to Muravieff so threatening that he set out for St. Petersburg to plead his cause in person, arriving there in the last days of March. Immediately upon his arrival he addressed to the Emperor a memorandum of great interest, in which he once more emphatically urged the necessity of an immediate occupation of the Pacific coast and of the Island of Sakhalien. Procrastination, he said, had always been the fault of Russia. Twenty-five years earlier the Russian-American Company had pointed out that the United States would soon occupy California, but no one believed them. Now, he continued with remarkable foresight, it is clear that at no distant date we shall have to resign to the same power our possessions in North America, and we must think betimes of the best way to fix an equivalent. Russia, he declared, must be mistress of the whole seaboard of Eastern Asia, but the sands were running out and the time that remained was short. "By force of circumstances," he went on, "we have been compelled to allow the English to penetrate into this part of the world, and this nation, to the great detriment and reproach of all Europe, now imposes its laws in all the quarters of the globe, except in America—laws which tend by no means to the benefit of humanity, but only to the satisfaction of Great Britain's commercial interests, while they disregard the peace and welfare of other peoples. The situation, however, may still be saved by a close union between Russia and the United States. England is straining every nerve to prevent the cementing of any such bond. Everywhere and by every means her agents are striving to separate America from Russia. . . . There is no doubt that an essential part of her programme is the possession of Sakhalien and of the mouth of the Amur." The memorandum concludes by an urgent appeal to Nicholas to authorize the immediate occupation of the island by the Russian-American Company. The Emperor was so much impressed by Muravieff's arguments that on April 23 an Imperial decree was issued in the sense which the Governor-General desired. The occupation of the island was thus directly due to Russian fear of England. Armed with these instructions, Muravieff hastened back to Irkutsk, whence he forwarded despatches to Captain Nevelskoy, who was in command of the Amur expedition. Within ten days' time, according to Muravieff's biographer, Nevelskoy had hoisted the Russian flag at Itinsk, on the coast of Sakhalien.

## WHY FAT MEN SHOULD SWIM.

A swimming cure for obesity is advocated editorially in Modern Medicine (Battle Creek), which warns patients, however, that a short dip in the surf will not be sufficient; the swim must last from one to two hours daily. Not only is the exercise effective, but also the low temperature of the water, which burns up the surplus tissue. Says the writer:

"Exercise accelerates the movement of the blood, and thu stimulates the consumption of tissue in the muscles and other parts, while the low temperature, acting through the temperature nerves, stimulates heat production. A person taking active exercise in water at the temperature of ordinary sea-water in summer time, burns up his tissues three or four times as fast as one who is sitting quietly in the shade, fanning himself to keep cool. The rational diet, that is, the cutting off of a large part of the carbohydrate foodstuffs (starch and sugar), combined with swimming for one or two hours daily, may reduce the flesh of a corpulent person to healthy proportions."

A very fat person, we are told, can swim easily, since he need only take a little pains to keep his balance, and he can easily float on the water. The fat acts like a life-preserver; and if he cannot swim he can walk or lie in shallow watetr and make active movements with his arms and legs. To quote further:

"If conveniences for swimming are not accessible, an ordinary bath-tub may answer the same purpose. The bath may begin with water at a temperature of 102. The patient sits in the bath-tub, which is filled within six inches of the top, and makes active movements with his arms and legs, rubbing the legs and the trunk with his hands until he finds himself perspiring freely. The cold water is then turned on so that the temperature of the bath may be gradually reduced to 75 degrees or even 70 degrees. Just at the close of the bath, a lower temperature of 65 degrees or 60 degrees may be permitted for a few seconds as a means of producing a good reaction; or the bath may be terminated by a cool shower-bath of ten or fifteen seconds. The duration of the bath may be fifteen to thirty minutes if reaction is good, but the bather should never remain in until shivering or decided chilliness is produced. Cold hands or feet aftetr the bath is an indication of defective reaction from too long contact with the cold water."

## A STORY FOR THE BOYS.

Sydney Dayre, in Our Dumb Animals.

"Tell us a story, Uncle Phil," said Rob and Archie, running to him.

"What about?" said Uncle Phil, as Rob climbed on his right knee and Archie on his left.

"Oh, about something that happened to you," said Rob.

"Something when you were a little boy," said Archie.

"Once when I was a little boy," said Uncle Phil, "I asked my mother to let Roy and myself go out and play by the river."

"Was Roy your brother?" asked Rob.

"No, but he was very fond of playing with me. My mother said yes; so we went and had a great deal of sport. After a while I took a shingle for a boat and sailed it along the bank. At last it began to get into deep water, where I couldn't reach it with a stick. Then I told Roy to go and bring it to me. He almost always did what I told him, but this time he did not. I began scolding him, and he ran toward home.

"Then I was angry. I picked up a stone and threw it at him as hard as I could."

"Oh, Uncle Phil!" cried Archie.

"Just then Roy turned his head and it struck him."

"Oh, Uncle Phil!" cried Rob.

"Yes. He gave a little cry and lay down on the ground.

"But I was still angry with him. I did not go to him, but waded into the water for my boat.

"But it was deeper than I thought. Before I knew it I was in a strong current. I screamed as it carried me down the stream, but no men were near to help me.

"But as I went down under the deep waters, something took hold of me and dragged me towards shore. It was Roy. He saved my life."

"Good fellow! Was he your cousin?" asked Rob.

"No," replied Uncle Phil.

"What did you say to him?" asked Archie.

"I put my arms around the dear fellows neck and cried and asked him to forgive me."

"What did he say?" asked Rob.

"He said, 'Bow, wow, wow!'"

"Why, who was Roy, anyway?" asked Archie, in great astonishment.

"He was my dog," said Uncle Phil—"the best dog I ever saw. I have never been unkind to a dog or to any other anmal since, and I hope you will never be."

The Savoy, London, is likely to be once again the home of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera. It has just been bought by Aschberg, the music publishers, and will reopen shortly with "The Mikado."


Relieves Itching

Heals the Skin

And Does These Two Things Better Than Any Other Preparation—Such Is Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The difficulty of stopping the dreadful itching, burning sensations, and of healing the raw and irritated skin, is what has made eczema, salt rheum and running sores seem impossible to cure. But there is a cure for everyone who will persist in the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There is scarcely a neighborhood in this country where Dr. Chase's Ointment has not produced some remarkable cures, and for this reason we request you to ask your neighbors about it. We publish hundreds of testimonials in the papers, but may not happen to refer to anyone known to you personally.

By its antiseptic influences Dr. Chase's Ointment thoroughly cleanses the sore to which it is applied, then soothes the irritation and heals the skin. It is useful in scores of ways—wherever there is itching skin or a sore that refuses to heal; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



A MEDICAL TRIUMPH

An Ottawa Physician Unmasks One of Nature's Secrets.

A diamond is pure carbon. So is charcoal. Chemists say the difference is due to the arrangement of the atoms.

Fruit is good for you. Fruit juices help to tone up the stomach—act on the liver—keep the bile flowing—make the bowels move regularly. But when disease comes—when Constipation poisons the blood, when indigestion upsets the stomach, when the kidneys are not working right—fruit juices in themselves can't cure.

Fruit-a-tives are fruit juices in tablet form.

Fruit-a-tives are the diamond—fresh fruit juices are the charcoal.

Fruit-a-tives get their wonderful power just as diamonds get their brilliancy and value—by a peculiar arrangement of the atoms.

An Ottawa physician tried to change charcoal into diamonds—that is, he tried to change fruit juices so they would act quickly and surely on stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys.

First, he found that the combination of apples, oranges, figs and prunes contained the medicinal properties of all other fruits and in a more marked degree.

Then, by a lucky chance just as he was about to give up his tests, he succeeded in changing the atoms so that the medicinal action was intensified many times.

Now, Fruit-a-tives are not a mere cathartic or laxative. They are a bowel tonic. Where fresh fruit has only a slight action on the liver, Fruit-a-tives tone up and invigorate.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I have found "Fruit-a-tives" the best medicine I ever used for Constipation and Biliousness. I suffered from headaches of a severe kind for a long time, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives," I have become entirely free of them.

I can with every confidence, recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to any one suffering from Constipation, Biliousness or Headaches—and more especially that the tablets are exceedingly mild in their action—without producing any griping or distress."

Mrs. M. E. DEWAR, Ottawa, Ont.

You know how "liver pills," calomel, salts etc. act. They gripe, purge and flood the intestines with bile. This bile, which cannot return to the liver, is lost. There is none left to move the bowels the next day. That is why one is constipated for two or three days after taking a "purgative" or common cathartic. Fruit-a-tives tone up liver and bowels—strengthen them so they can do their own work without any help. They make the bile flow freely but do not exhaust the supply so there is plenty for the next day's work. Instead of the dose being increased, the number of Fruit-a-tives may be steadily diminished. From two at night, to one—then one every other night—and so farther and farther apart until stomach and liver and bowels are so strong and healthy that they need no further help.

Cure yourself with Fruit-a-tives. 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. At all druggists, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.


# INSTINCT OF INSECTS

Translation in Literary Digest.

According to the theory that instinct is inherited experience, it is difficult to see why insects that live only a few weeks or months should have any instincts at all, since the time in which they may accumulate experience is so limited. But M. Edmond Perrier, an advocate of this theory, shows us that we may reconcile it with these facts by supposing that the original experiences, of which the instinct of insects is the successor by hereditary transmission, was acquired by their ancestors ages ago when they lived longer and had time to learn. Of this ingenious theory M. A. Latour says in La Nature:

"The progress made recently in the study of the nervous system has led M. Edmond Perrier to a new theory of instinct, regarding which philosophers will probably be somewhat sceptical, but of which a geological consequence deserves to be known for its ingenuity. The author is endeavoring to explain, by means of experience and heredity alone, how insects, whose adult life last only a few weeks, or even a few days, and who know nothing of their parentage, have the time and the ability to acquire their wonderful instincts. Evidently there is no possibility here of education nor of customs; it would seem as if the manifestations of instinct in the individual were quite spontaneous. But M. Perrier notes that the existence of the seasons, as we know them, appears to be of very recent geological origin. Geologists in general agree that temperature and climate were once, for very long periods, absolutely uniform in all parts of the earth and throughout the whole year. This is explained by the fact that the sun was then much larger, the inequalities of the seasons having been finally brought about, little by little, by its gradual condensation. Now insects existed at a time when this condensation has not yet taken place. Insects were remarkably abundant on the banks of the carboniferous lakes or lagoons, and the interesting discoveries of Messrs. Fayol and Charles Brongniart, at Commentry, have shown how great was their variety and how huge their size at that time. Now, since there were then no seasons—the cause that now brings about the early death of insects, so soon after their reproduction—the carboniferous insects must have lived as long as any other creatures; they must have been able, like our higher animals, to acquire experience and transmit it to their offspring, thus gaining an acquired and cultivated intelligence in the same measure as other living beings. This was then transmitted by heredity, and when the seasons began to appear, in the tertiary epoch, when by the appearance of cold insect life was reduced to a brief season, when experience and parental education could no longer play their part, the intelligence formerly acquired and transmitted from generation to generation must, according to M. Perrier's theory, have been changed into immutable instinct; that is to say, it must have been fixed at a determinate point without power to progress further. Our present insects are thus reproducing indefinitely the faculties and cerebral development of the insects of the secondary epoch of geological time."

# A Japanese View of Christian Missions in Japan

Literary Digest.

Dr. Inzao Nitobe, professor in the Imperial University of Kyoto, touches, in his fascinating book, "Bushido, the Soul of Japan," on the question of the methods and the results of Christina missions in his native land. Bushido is the unwritten ethical code of the Samurai, or warrior class of Japan, and has been described as the Japanese feudal equivalent of chivalry. To this system, and not, as certain Western apologists claim, to the influence of Christian missions, must we turn our attention if we are to understand the transformation that Japan has presented in recent years. This, at least, is the view of Dr. Nitobe. "Should any of my allusions to religious subjects and to religious workers be thought slighting," writes the author, "I trust my attitude toward Christianity will not be questioned." It is "with ecclesiastical methods and with the forms which obscure the teachings of Christ, and not with the teachings themselves," that he lacks sympathy. Of the influences molding New Japan he writes:

"The great statesmen who steered the Ship of State through the hurricane of the restoration and the whirlpool of national rejuvenation, were men who knew no other moral teaching than the precepts of knighthood. Some writers (naming in footnote: Speer: 'Missions and Politics in Asia;' Dennis: 'Christian Missions and Social Progress,) have lately tried to prove that the Christian missionaries contributed an appreciable quota to the making of New Japan. I would fain render honor to whom honor is due; but this honor can as yet hardly be accorded to the good missionaries. More fitting it will be to their profession to stick to the scriptural injunction of preferring one another in honor, than to advance a claim in which they have no proofs to back them. For myself I believe that Christian missionaries are doing great things for Japan—in the domain of education, and especially of moral education—only the mysterious though not less certain working of the Spirit is still hidden in divine secrecy. Whatever they do is still of indirect effect. No, as yet Christian missions have effected but little visible in molding the character of New Japan. No, it was Bushido, pure and simple, that urged us on for weal or woe. Open the biographies of the makers of modern Japan—of Sakuma, of Saigo, of Okubo, of Kido, not to mention the reminiscences of living men such as Ito, Okuma, Itagaki etc., —and you will find that it was under the impetus of samuraihood that they thought and wrought. When Mr. Henry Norman declared, after his study and observation of the Far East, that the only respect in which Japan differed from other Oriental despotisms lay in 'the ruling influence among her people of the strictest, loftiest, and the must punctilious codes of honor that man has ever devised,' he touched the mainspring which has made New Japan what she is, and which will make her what she is destined to be."

Dr. Nitobe lays his finger on what he conceives to be the cause of the failure of mission work:

"Most of the missionaries are entirely ignorant of our history—'What do we care for heather records?' some say—and consequently estrange their religion from the habits of thought we and our forefathers have been accustomed to for centuries past. Mocking a nation's history? as though the career of any people—even of the lowest African savages possessing no record — were not a page in the general history of mankind, written by the hand of God Himself. * * * Ignoring the past career of a people, missionaries claim that Christianity is a new religion, whereas to my mind it is an 'old, old story,' which, if presented in intelligible words, that it to say, if expressed in the vocabulry familiar in the moral development of a people—will find easy lodgment in their hearts, irrespective of race or nationality. Christianity in its American or English form—with more of Anglo-Saxon freaks and fancies than grace the purity of its founder—is a poor scion to graft on Bushido stock. Should the propagator of the new faith uproot the entire stock, root and branch, and plant the seeds of the gospel on its ravaged soil? Such a heroic process may be possible in Hawaii, where, it is alleged, the church militant had complete success in amassing spoils of wealth itself, and in annihilating the aboriginal race; such a process is most decidedly impossible in Japan—nay, it is a process which Jesus himself would never have adopted in founding his kingdom on earth."


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### WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To buy for $1,600, 4 room cottage and ½ lot, near Michigan street. Apply No. 165 Colonist. au25

WANTED—To purchase, a hunting dog, well broken; setter preferred. Address 155 Colonist office. au2

# ISLAND PROVINCE WANTS A TUNNEL

**Rev. Dr. Tucker Says the Islanders are Complaining of Exodus to the States.**

Toronto News.

"The contrast between the green fields of Prince Edward Island and the yellow grain or sheaves in stooks and hay cut and in piles in Ontario is very noticeable," said Rev. Dr. Tucker, general missionary secretary of the Anglican church, who arrived home Tuesday from a vacation spent in Prince Edward Island. "There is a difference of about three weeks in the seasons. There they are haying now, and the oats are green and just heading out."

"Agriculture is the leading occupation down there, of course, and in that line they are quite up to Ontario. They have splendid cattle and horses. Their horses are held in high repute, and lately they have been going into fast horses. Their grain is good, too. The whole country is prosperous. Every man appears to be well off, and very comfortable. The houses and barns attest in a marked degree the general well-being of the people. It is the most densely populated province of the Dominion, too.

"Yes, there are a large number of people engaged in the fisheries, particularly for lobsters and oysters. This constitutes the second industry in importance. They have canneries, too, of course, and a number of lobster hatcheries.

### Exodus of Young People

"The people regret the great exodus of young men and women who yearly leave the island. This has been going on for years. Of course, they don't complain, because they want to see them do well wherever they live, and they prefer by far to see them go, as they do now, chiefly to Western Canada, and not to the United States. Formerly a great number used to go down there every year from the Maritime Provinces, a great many young women going as servants, and the young men to office work or the shanties of New England. There were thousands of young women from New Brunswick engaged as servants in Boston. All this has been a terrible drain on the Eastern Provinces.

"The general social and intellectual level is not above that of Ontario, but, on the other hand, they spend money very liberally on education, which receives the greatest part of the Dominion subsidy.

### Homecomers' Week

"One very noticeable and pleasant feature of the social life there is the great number of people who return to visit their old island home every year. The boats and trains are crowded with them all summer. They come chiefly from the United States, and the people at home give them a right royal welcome. Charlottetown has a home-comers' week, which is given over to the entertainment of the returned wanderers. The whole city is en fete. There are electrical and other illuminations, yacht races, horse races, and athletic games.

### Islanders Want Tunnel

"The people over there are still talking about the tunnel to connect their island with the mainland, and thus give them permanent and constant communication with the rest of the country. They say such communication is part of the understanding or spirit of Confederation, and they have a right to claim it. The tunnel would be nine miles long and cost some $10,000,000. The very severe winter just passed, which almost cut off communication for a period altogether, greatly increased the demand for the tunnel, which has been talked of for years. Of course, the difficulty lies in the great expense of the undertaking in comparison with the population of the province, although everyone regrets the difficulty of communication as at present for a short period in the winter."

# Milking Domesticated Whales

The Canadian Manufacturer.

Not the least of the triumphs of modern scientific methods in man's utilization of natural resources is forecast in brief announcement just received from the Newfoundland whale fisheries to the extent that Professor Muller has succeeded in domesticating a herd of fifty sulphur-bottom cow whales and has perfected an apparatus for milking them.

The yield of milk from a full-grown whale is from five to seven hogsheads a day. The milk is fresh and sweet and peculiarly rich in nutritive and medicinal qualities. It is much richer and thicker than the best Jersey milk, and possesses a peculiarly pleasant and distinctive flavor which those who have tasted it pronounce superior to any known product of the lacteal variety. Chemical analysis has shown that the milk of the sulphur-bottom whale is rich in those same fats and proteids which give to cod-liver oil its value as a remedial food.

Professor Muller's experiments with whales, which have been carried on in comparative secrecy for several years, have resulted in many remarkable discoveries in the line of utilizing the different parts of the huge carcasses which have hitherto gone to waste.

He has devised a process for curing and preserving the tons of meat which has always been considered worse than valueless. The meat, which compares favorably in texture and flavor with the average beef, will soon be put upon the market. The company has assurances that it will find ready sale in the West India islands and other tropical countries which now depend for their meat supply on the South America jerked beef.

Professor Muller has invented and patented a process for making leather from the intestines, pleural sacs, heart coverings, and other internal membranes of the whale which, when tanned and finished, is of great durability and finer texture than any known leather. Besides its superior quality, the whale leather furnishes single pieces of much greater dimensions than it is possible to procure from any other animal. It is possible, according to the inventor, to obtain from the skin of a full-grown sulphur-bottom whale a strip of leather about 300 feet in length and 3½ feet in breadth. From the pleural lining a tube of leather 25 feet in diameter can be obtained.

Processes for grinding the mammoth skeletons into bone meal for fertilizers, and of converting the gristle and cartilage into glue and like products, are among the minor inventions of the expert, who has secluded himself for the last five years at a little fishing village and turned his attention to the study of whales.

# Wealth of New Religions

Literary Digest.

America has always had a weakness for fantastic religions, remarks Mr. Louis Paul Kirby, who writes with no very sympathetic pen, of some of the curious religious sects which have sprung up and flourished on American soil. Mr. Kirby's examination of these sects concerns itself not with any esoteric truths they may claim to embody, but with their efficiency as money-making ventures. "It takes no capital to start a new religion," he asserts, and while the inventors of novel sects and the founders of queer communities sometimes meet with storms, "they oftener enter placid waters, and their guerdons surpass the dreams of avarice." Millions of dollars, he alleges, amassed by thrift, industry, and selfdenial, are swallowed up every year by "greedy schemers masquerading as prophets or inspired teachers." Among the sects discussed by Mr. Kirby are the Christian Scientists, the followers of Dowie, the Mormons, the Spiritualists, the Economites, the Theosophists, the Sun Worshippers, the Angel Dancers, and the Holy Ghost and Us Society. One of the worst effects of new religions, he claims, is the luring of farmers and their families into communities and towns. On this point he writes further (in Public Opinion, New York):

"Religious enthusiasts and fanatics are found in great numbers among the agricultural classes, and as they, as a rule, possess property of value, the inventors of religions and founders of communities are particularly interested in them.

"It often happens that men who have spent all their years up to middle age on farms are induced to move into towns, where they speedily exhaust their resources and find that they are in no way fitted to grapple with the new conditions in the struggle to provide food and shelter for their families. They are soon turned adrift, for their leaders, however eloquent they may have been in urging them to desert their farms, are not willing to be burdened with followers who are not entirely self-supporting."

Mr. Kirby proceeds to sketch the histories of some of the most conspicuous and flourishing of the novel sects in America. He thus outlines the development of Christian Science:

"In the beginning, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy opened a sort of 'faith cure' boarding-house, which she called by the grandiloquent name of 'Massachusetts Metaphysical College.' That was thirty years ago; Mrs. Eddy was then an attractive young woman who had been twice married, and was seeking a pleasant means of earning her bread and butter. She probably had no idea at that time that great riches would be poured into her lap, or that her Church of Christ, Scientist, would cause such numerous desertions from the older congregations of the land as to alarm the clergy.

"For fourteen years Mrs. Eddy plodded along with her 'faith cure' boarding-house. Then, sixteen years ago, she opened her first church of Christian Scientists in Boston with twenty-six members. It had taken her all those years to gather together that little band of followers. After that things went with leaps and bounds. The 'Mother Church' in Boston now has 15,000 members, and there are more than 500 Christian Science congregations scattered throughout the country. They are increasing every year. Some of the Christian Science temples are structures of great architectural beauty. In New York the two churches facing the west side of Central Park are regularly visited by sightseers.

"The immense profits that accrue through the invention of a new religion are made clear by the admission of Mrs. Eddy that she abandoned her 'Metaphysical College,' although her income from it was $40,000 a year, to devote her time exclusively to the upbuilding of Christian Science. That this step was not in the nature of a sacrifice is shown in still further admissions—made by her secretary—that it is her custom to give away in charity more than $20,000 every year, and that she began this liberality as far back as 1895, when her church was only six years old. * * * During the past ten years Mrs. Eddy's profits, including bequests, are said to have amounted to fully $1,000,000.

"Then follows the story of John Alexander Dowie, founder of Zion City, self-styled the Prophet Elijah III. Dowie was once a Congregational preacher in a little town near Sydney, Australia. Fifteen years ago almost penniless, he went to Chicago. Since then "his scheme of creating new property values by massing his followers upon a farm and changing it into a city met with such success that he now intends to set on foot a similar enterprise on a larger scale in Mexico." In one of his addresses Dowie said: "I have listened and I have looked at the whole situation, and my conviction is that $150,000,000 will flow into Zion within five years."

"Turning to the Mormon Church "founded seventy-five years ago by a wanton boy," Mr. Kirby writes:

"It has become a vast machine for creating rich men. Beginning with Brigham Young, the heads of the church and their chief lieutenants have been able in one way or another to amass millions for themselves. Scattered throughout Utah, the stronghold of Mormonism, are immense warehouses, built by the church authorities for the reception of the 'tithings,' or contributions of the faithful. This 10 per cent. of the year's gains is regularly paid, sometimes in money, but oftener in farm products, cattle or goods.

"It is the handling of this church revenue that the leaders sometimes grow fat with loot. In former years, the Mormon Church spent millions in building the great temple in Salt Lake City and smaller ones in other places. That work was completed years ago. The faithful among the Latter Day Saints believe that the enormous revenues of the church are now being spent in sending missionaries throughout the world and in fighting political battles, but they have no way of being certain, as the heads of the church are not required to give an accounting of the money that passes through their hands. Millions could be pocketed and there would be no questions asked."

It is estimated, says Mr. Kirby, that there are 1,500,000 persons in this country who believe in spiritualism. The cult is divided into nineteen State organizations, 600 societies in cities and towns, and 52 camp-meeting associations. Ten thousand approximately represents the number of alleged "mediums." We read further:

"The most conspicuous of the spiritualists at present is Mrs. Pepper. She holds services in an edifice which she calls the First Spiritual Church, in Brooklyn, and pretends to work wonders. The contributions of those who go to see her enable her to lead a life of almost Oriental luxury."

The story of the "Economite Society," whose wealth, admitted to be $5,000,000, and by some estimated to be nearer $30,000,000, has passed practically into the hands of one man, John Duss, is told as follows:

"The 'Economites,' under the leadership of George Rapp, settled in Beaver County about seventy years ago. They believe that Rapp had divine attributes and that when he died they would all ascend into heaven in a body with him. In this expectation, they agreed to remain celibates, and this rule remained in force after Rapp's death had undeceived them. These 'monks and nuns,' by frugality and industry, gained possession of a large tract of fertile farming land on which they employed 500 laborers. Their property has always been in the hands of their leaders. 'Honesty and conscience' have been the only safeguards they have had against being robbed. As the wealth of the society has increased the number of its members has decreased. Ten years ago there were alive thirty. Two or three years ago ten. Today, perhaps, death has still further decimated their ranks. The aged survivors now see at their head a worldly man who not only has disregarded the rule requiring celibacy, but goes about the country directing a band and managing plays. The seventy years of toil and fasting of an entire community have been for this!"

Katherine A. Tingley, once hailed by the theosophists as the successor of Madame Blavatsky, has established a colony of her followers at Point Loma, Cal. Says Mr. Kirby:

"Mrs. Tingley calls her colony the School for the revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity. To establish it, she bought a hotel, beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a wide view of the surrounding land and water, and spent $300,000 in embellishing the ground. This money was contributed by three or four individuals, one of them being A. G. Spalding, the New York manufacturer of sporting goods.

"In the Greek temple which she has built she presides as high priestess, and has invented a ritual which has proved so offensive to many of the theosophists that they have rebelled from her authority."

Mr. Kirby goes on to tell of other queer religious societies:

"At Bar Harbor, Mich., is the settlement of the Lost Tribes of Israel. They believe that Satan will be driven from the world forever in 1916, and that from that year mankind will be sinless. The society is under the leadership of Benjamin Purnell. He has absolute control of the property of all the members. It is a type of many similar communities.

"The Sun Worshippers may be called a metropolitan cult, because little headway has been made in proselyting outside of Greater New York. The leader of these people is Dr. Hanish, a very young looking old man, whose splendid physical condition is not credited to the cure he has taken of himself, but to the rejuvenating effects of his philosophy. Among his followers is Louis Potter, a cousin of Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York. * * *

"The Sun Worshippers represent what may be called the fad type of religions, of which there are many. They are usually based upon Oriental Occultism.

"A different type but quite as common is the Society of Angel Dancers of Lord's Farm, Woodcliff, N. J. This is a rendezvous for miscellaneous fanatics. These men are earnest and sincere, but uncouth and vulgar. As yet they are not rich, but their thrift is piling up a morsel which will tempt some prophet-financier.

"The Holy Ghost and Us Society, at Shiloh, Me., is a community which has gained so much notoriety during the past few years that a list of queer religions would not be complete without some reference to it. The society was founded by Frank W. Sandford, its present head. This man wields absolute power among his followers and practices petty despotism upon the doubting members of the families of converts against which they have often cried out. Sandford began without money, influence, or ability above the ordinary, but is today in the possession of great wealth, and has among his followers men and women who have been successful in carving out careers in the world. In his strange faculty of drawing about him obedient followers of greater intelligence than himself he resembles Dowie.

"Sanford pretends to believe that all things can be obtained through prayer, and persons who have watched his progress tell amusing stories of the tricks with which he has fanned the credulity of his converts."

## THE GARB OF LITERATURE.

Public Opinion.

In opening a free library at Sandown on Saturday the Lord Chief Justice alluded to the value of books in the education of the people, and to the part the Isle of Wight had played in making English history. He urged the reading of the standard works of poets, historians, biographers, and novelists. While not condemning the present rage for fiction magazines, he expressed the hope that such publications would not be the be-all and end-all of their literary pursuits, and vigorously denounced the "sixpenny throwaway rubbish" which was too eagerly devoured at the present time. Lord Alverstone has been misunderstood. For instance, the phrase "sixpenny throwaway rubbish" excites the Evening Standard to the appended protest: "Lord Alverstone had many precedents for his denunciation on Saturday of what he called 'sixpenny throwaway literature,' but we suggest with all deference that the attitude is wrong-headed, and that the criticism is barren. The gibe against cheap literature because it is cheap is out of date. If you can get good reading for sixpence instead of half-a-crown or half-a-guinea it is a concession to be thankful for and not to be sneered at. As for the insinuation in the Lord Chief Justice's phrase that sixpenny literature is necessarily trash, the strange thing is that an authority who is accustomed to examine the evidence should have given a judgment so contrary to the facts. In days when you can get Shakespeare, or Dickens, or Meredith for sixpence, it is too late to insist on the sacredness of the cloth bound volume. If the reference is to the magazines, it is equally unjust. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Mr. W. W. Jacobs—all the brightest and sanest spirits of the younger generation—are regular contributors to the despised 'sixpennies.' Why should Lord Alverstone read 'Traffics and Discoveries' with profit and entertainment when it is published at 6s., and damn it for 'throwaway rubbish' when it appears in installments? It is to be feared that a great deal of this sort of criticism—and we have far too much of it—is founded on mere social jealousy. It is time we grew out of the foolish notion that what the common people like cannot be good. In any case, we have no hesitation in backing the average sixpenny magazine against the average four-and-sixpenny novel."

## A Question of Manners.

Exchange.

At a St. Petersburg dinner an attache of the British embassy had the misfortune to upset his glass of claret.

"Fait-on-cela en Angleterre?" asked the Czar from the other end of the table.

"Oh, yes," was the answer, "but in England on ne le remarque pas."

# THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

**Interesting References to Some Things That Appeal to Popular Taste.**

Ottawa Free Press.

In the Free Press yesterday reference was made to the annual report just published by the geological survey, and especially to Dr. Bell's synopsis of the work done by his officers during the past year. As a sessional paper, the report is rather a formidable looking volume, and much of it deals with what must be caviare to the multitude, but having now had an opportunity of more carefully examining the reports of the officers themselves, and there seems to be scarcely a district in the Dominion—nor an economic ore—that has not received its fair share of attention. It seems a pity that so much good work should be so poorly advertised and so little recognized, for all are aware of the fate of the ordinary parliamentary print, distributed to the few, and perused by those only personally interested.

This annual report, however, deserves a better fate. It tells us of a great deal of Canada that is almost unknown, and to except the purely academic portions, which are necessary, the doings of these officers are generally interesting, and sometimes exciting. Mr. A. P. Low's all too short account of his voyage in the Neptune makes excellent reading, and it is pleasing to know that that officer has a detailed report of his expedition now going through the press. It will probably be news to many to hear that coal is found in abundance in Baffinland, and it does not require any great stretch of the imagination to picture the time when the Arctic Coal Company will supply the railways to James Bay.

The fact of being a "scientific gent" does not necessarily dry up every drop of poetry in one's system, as witness the following excellent little morsel of descriptive writing by Prof. Macoun:

"Almost under my feet—and 500 feet below—reposed a small lake that still retained its icy covering. The silence of nature was unbroken by bird or beast, but, occasionally, water was heard to trickle, and by noon the southern slopes were alive with little rills. In the late afternoon water could be seen glancing in the sun as it descended from the heights. The creek below our camp sent up an ever-increasing sound as the volume of water rushing through it grew. The sun sank behind the mountains to the West; slowly silence settled on the scene, and by morning all movement of water had ceased. Day by day, throughout the summer, this melting, flowing, ruching and freezing kept on, and even late in September was being repeated in the higher elevations."

### About the Yukon

Mr. G. G. McConnell makes his third or fourth report on the Yukon. Though the placer returns have slightly fallen off this year, he points out that improved methods should render many locations payable that have hitherto been looked on as unprofitable, and he evidently anticipates many years of prosperous mining for the district.

The account of the Timiskaming district, guardedly written though it is—without any exclamatory notes or big capitals or italics—makes one's mouth water. Here is an extract, written just as if it were an everyday occurrence:

"An average sample of the niccolite weighing 321.5 grammes, on being crushed for assay, yielded 34.5 g. of silver, which refused to pass through the sieve. The sifted portion gave 1,138 oz. per ton. It is in the calcite, however, that the larger pieces of silver are seen, in considerable sheets, a foot or more in diameter."

Mr. Dowling gives a learned discussion on the Cascade and Costigan coal basis, B. C., and though much of it is difficult for the unscientific mind to follow, a good deal is both simple and instructive. With coal at $7 a ton, the following statement regarding the Bankhead mine is a little tantalizing:

"A rough approximation would give more than nine million tons, or an output of nearly 500 tons daily for fifty years, and, for the two seams, 1,000 tons daily for the same time."

### A New Position

It is impossible to go into details regarding all the reports sent in by the different expeditions. There were twenty-eight of them distributed all over the Dominion, and as their total cost was something less than $27,250, it does not seem as if they were run on wildly extravagant lines. The report throughout is written in a style and priuted with a care rather unusual in sessional papers. The acting director, some months ago, made an innovation in the organization of the survey by inducing the government to create the post of editor to the survey publications, and, so far as can be judged, the experiment seems to be attended with success.

# "Bob's" on Imperial Defence

Mail and Empire.

At an age when most men seek slippers and a quiet place by the fire, and after a career that has been one of the most illustrious in British military annals, Lord Roberts is undertaking a campaign that might well be a life work in itself. He has not failed to let the public know of the unsatisfactory state of the forces, and he now purposes to create a sentiment favorable to the building up of a new system of Imperial defence. Lord Roberts cannot find words strong enough to denounce the inherent weakness of the present system. The army, he declares is less prepared for war than at the time of the South African struggle. He does not blame either the army or the government, but insists that the people's own indifference is at the root of the matter.

### Defence of the Colonies.

"Bobs" will not be responsible if this indifference continues. Recently he made a powerful speech in the House of Lords denouncing the apathy of the country and a couple of weeks ago, at the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, addressed this body at the Mansion House. There was a distinguished gathering, and judging from the speeches made after Lord Roberts had concluded, a determined propaganda will be carried on along the lines suggested. The matter is of particular interest to Canadians, on account of the imperial nature of the movement. No one talks about defending England. It is the colonies whose unprotected condition appears so alarming to the old soldier. He is not particularly worrying over Canada, India being immediately in his mind's eye; but it must not be forgotten that an army capable of defending India would be equally capable and available for the defence of Canada. The important difference is that an attack on Canada is almost inconceivable, while it is not unlikely that India will one day be the object of a great war.

### Army Unfit for War.

One impressive passage of Lord Roberts' speech at the Mansion House was composed of the quotations from the reports of the Royal Commission on the war in South Africa, and the Duke of Norfolk's commission on the auxiliary forces. The former found that "no military system will be satisfactory which does not contain powers of expansion outside the limit of the regular forces of the Crown." The Duke's commission reported that the militia was unfit to take the field. Lord Roberts went on to say: "Similarly, the same commission reported in regard to the volunteers that 'neither the musketry nor the tactical training of the rank and file would enable it to face, with prospect of success, the troops of a Continental army.' And again, they 'agreed that the volunteer force in view of the unequal military education of the officers, the limited training of the men, and the defects in equipment and organization, is not qualified to take the field against a regular army.' The Duke of Norfolk's commission wound up their report with the following words—words which ought to be taken to heart by every man and woman in this country: 'The question put to us by your Majesty was whether any, and, if any, what changes are required in order to secure that your Majesty's militia and volunteer forces shall be maintained in a condition of military efficiency, and at an adequate strength.' We humbly submit as the answer to which, after a protracted enquiry, our most earnest consideration compels us to subscribe, 'that your Majesty's militia and volunteer forces have not at present either the strength or military efficiency required to enable them to fulfil the functions for which they exist; that their military efficiency would be much increased by the adoption of the measures set forth in the fourth section of this report, which should make them valuable auxiliaries to the regular army, but that a home defence army capable, in the absence of the whole or the greater portion of the regular forces, of protecting this country against invasion can be raised and maintained only on the principle that it is the duty of every citizen of military age and sound physique to be trained for the national defence and take part in it should emergency arise.'"

### An Invasion of India.

Lord Roberts then treated his hearers to an object lesson which must have made the hair stand up on some timid heads. He asked them to suppose, for a moment, that Russia were to make an attack on India. What force would be available to defend the colony? Russia would certainly be able to put an army of 500,000 in the field, for this number had been maintained in Manchuria, twice as far from St. Petersburg, and on a single line of railway, whereas two lines would be used in any invasion of India. "Under our existing conditions," he said, "we cannot calculate in being in a position to mobilize for a war on the Indian frontier more than 200,000 British soldiers, after providing for the internal security of India, even should South Africa and our other colonial possessions be left with no more than their normal garrisons." Moreover, of this 200,000 men, only about a quarter would be properly equipped with a medical corps. Calculating upon colonial help, and volunteers, yeomen, et al., the total available supply of men would not be more than 330,000, against 500,000 Russians.

### Universal Military Training.

How, then, is the situation to be met? In Lord Roberts' opinion it is plain that some species of conscription must be resorted to. He rather balks at the word itself, but it is certainly compulsory military service that he has in mind. Every boy should be taught to handle a rifle and shoot, as is the custom in Australia. It would then be easy enough to get skilled fighters in the event of an emergency. The wages of soldiers will have to be multiplied by four or five before the army will attract sufficient recruits in the ordinary way, and between the two difficulties a choice must be made. It seems not at all unlikely that this great question will become a political issue in Britain in the near future, although Lord Roberts prays that it may be kept above party.

## A Woman's Chance.

Exchange.

A statistical fiend on a big Yankee paper has compiled the following table. A woman's chances to marry, he says, are as follows:

Fifty to sixty years—One quarter of one per cent.

Forty-five to fifty—Three-eighths of one per cent.

Forty to forty-five—Two and a half per cent.

Thirty-five to forty—Three and three-fourths per cent.

Thirty to thirty-five — Fifteen and one-half per cent.

Twenty-five to thirty—Eighteen per cent.

Twenty to twenty-five — Fifty-two per cent.

Fifteen to twenty — Fourteen and one-half per cent.


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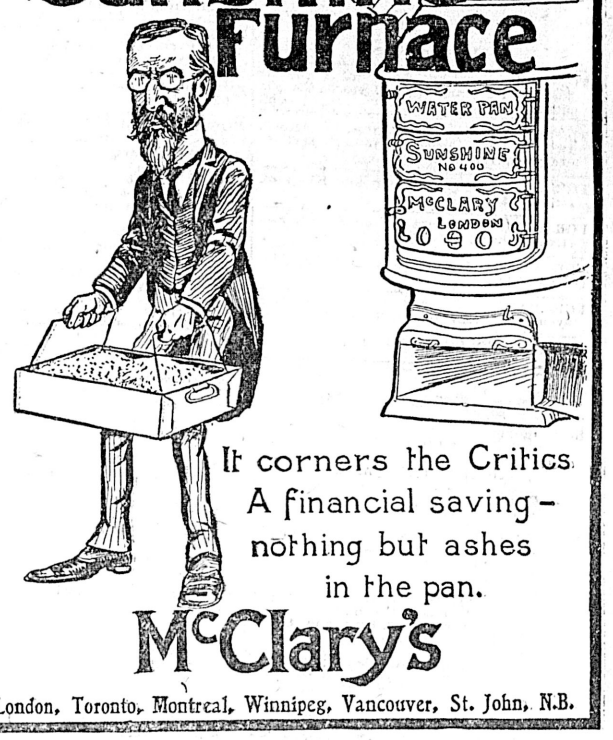


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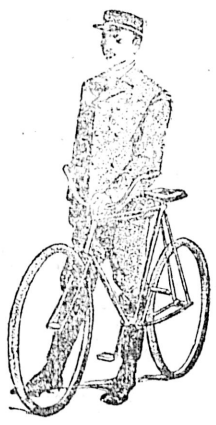

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